PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,540—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Established 1818.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	26th April.
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd May.
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	10th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	17th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	24th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st ,,
* EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	7th June
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	14th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	21st ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	28th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th April, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman.	4,212	1st May 1902.
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,139	1st June 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on about the
*S. S. SILESIA	......	5,159	17th May.

* Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	......	2,771	5th May, 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 8th April, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	8th May, 1902
TONKIN	6,383	Gerard	5th June 1902.
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	3rd July 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SALAZIE," 4,255 tons, Captain Aubert, to sail on or about 30th April, 1902.
For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 25th April at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 22nd April at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 24th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR MORMUGOA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 30th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 25th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st April, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain K. KORI, 4,404 tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 28th instant.
For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 18th April, 1902.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—EAST AFRICA.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SAFARI	1,432	Tepe	28th April 1902.

Taking Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to CAPE TOWN and taking Cargo up to Durban (NATAL) only.
For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 21st March, 1902.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE RETURNS FOR 1901 SHOW LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS, WHICH NOW EXCEED

Rs. 1,80,00,000.

The Rates are the Lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's experience since its formation in 1874.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS should apply for the Rates and Conditions of the ORIENTAL.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

TREACHER & CO.'S CLARETS.

Our Clarets reach us direct from P. DUBOIS & Co., Bordeaux.

EXCELLENT BREAKFAST WINES.

		Special Cash Rates. Qts. Rs.	a.	Pts. Rs.	a.
COTES St. EULALIE	per doz.	10	0	6	0
St. JULIEN MEDOC, "fine flavour and body in great demand"	,,	11	8	6	4
BORDEAUX, "a favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux"	,,	11	8	6	4
PETIT MEDOC, "possesses body, with pleasing flavour"	,,	13	8	7	0
GOOD DINNER WINES.					
SUPERIOR MEDOC, "full-bodied, of high character and flavour"	,,	16	0	8	8
CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "soft and delicate, with fine flavour"	,,	23	8	12	8
GRAVES (white Bordeaux)	,,	19	0	10	0
CHATEAU LAROSE, "extremely delicate, with exquisite flavour and bouquet"	,,	29	0	16	8
CHATEAU MARGAUX, "exceedingly choice, with great fragrance and delicate bouquet"	,,	36	0	19	0

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

TRY OUR BOUQUETS AND LIGHT OF ASIA CIGARS.

THEY BEAT THE "BEST."

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

CIGARETTES MANUFACTORY
BRITANNIA ANONYMOUS SOCIETY,
ADEN.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Public are hereby informed that the BEST CIGARETTES can only be obtained from the Britannia Anonymous Society.

WHY ? WHY ? WHY ?

1st.—Because the climate of Aden being dry, naturally preserves the elegant aroma of Tobacco and this is contrary to the climate of Cairo. Therefore Aden manufactured Cigarettes are superior to Cairo or Egyptian Cigarettes.

2nd.—Money being no consideration. The Society lavishes great care in selecting the finest Tobacco by paying the best prices and taking the smallest possible profit.

3rd.—This fine Tobacco is manufactured on hygenic principles and thorough cleanliness.

A trial order will convince the most fastidious Smoker of the Superiority of the Britannia Anonymous Society Cigarettes.

All Cigarettes are sent by post free to any part of the World.

All orders receive the quickest and most careful attention, no matter how small.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED NICKEL SILVER

SPOONS AND FORKS.

WELL BALANCED, WELL FINISHED, HIGH CLASS,
The Best that English Manufacture Can Produce,
WILL LAST A LIFE-TIME.

BEST QUALITY.		FIDDLE. Rs.	a.	SPEAR. Rs.	a.	KING'S. Rs.	a.
TEA SPOONS	Per Doz.	11	12	16	8	22	0
DESSERT SPOONS	,, ,,	22	0	30	0	37	0
TABLE SPOONS	,, ,,	28	0	42	8	50	0
DESSERT FORKS	,, ,,	22	0	30	0	37	0
TABLE FORKS	,, ,,	28	0	42	8	50	0
SECOND QUALITY.		Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
TEA SPOONS	Per Doz.	10	0	15	12	18	14
DESSERT SPOONS	,, ,,	19	0	25	4	33	12
TABLE SPOONS	,, ,,	25	8	38	8	46	4
DESSERT FORKS	,, ,,	19	0	25	4	33	12
TABLE FORKS	,, ,,	25	8	38	8	46	4

TABLE CUTLERY
BEST ENGLISH MADE
DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL HAND FORGED BLADES.

HANDLES.		BONE. Rs.	a.	XYLONITE. Rs.	a.	IVORY. Rs.	a.
DESSERT KNIVES	Per Doz.	14	12	15	12	29	12
TABLE KNIVES	,, ,,	18	8	19	8	42	0
MEAT CARVERS	Pair	7	8	8	0	15	0
STEEL	Each	2	4	2	8	5	8

For Price List of Electroplate and Silver Ware please apply to

MARCKS & CO. LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"SOUVENIRS" FOR LADIES.
THE "VICTORIA PRESENTATION" WATCH.

A new importation of these Watches comprise the most fashionable designs of exquisite finish. They form the leading suitable presents for Ladies.

In Sterling Silver Plain Engine-Turned or Richly Engraved, including Silver Chain ...	Rs. 50
In 18-Carat Gold, Similar Designs, without Chain	,, 125
Hall-Marked Gold Chain, as per above design	,, 65

THE VICTORIA WATCH AND JEWELLERY CO.,
MAX MINCK & CO., Lahore.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.
,, Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
,, The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER,
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

SMOKE
LIVIERATO & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following :—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

GENERAL AGENTS :
V. FUCILE & CO.,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED,

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £100,000. PAID UP £59,000.

GENERAL MINING BANKERS.

Business undertaken in all Mining Shares quoted or not quoted on the London Stock Exchange.
Advances made on Mining Shares.
Mining Properties Negotiated. Correspondence Invited.

ADDRESS—THE SECRETARY,
LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.
Basildon House, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

CABLEGRAM : "PLENARILY LONDON."
BEDFORD McNEIL
MOREING AND NEAL } CODES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. JOHN WILLIAM RICE TO SIGN our Firm per procuration in the Insurance Department.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives,
"L' UNION" FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ld., of Paris.
AGENTS,
LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. Forty (40) per Share for the year ended the 31st December, 1901, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 28th April, 1902, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4 Elphinstone Circle, between the hours, of 11 a.m., to 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders on the 20th April, 1902, on production of Share Certificates.

For THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED,
M. REID, Managing Director.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING Co., Ld
Bombay, 21st April, 1902.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 74 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE.
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to over

9½ MILLIONS STERLING.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents,
Madras.

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

A MOST POWERFUL, RELIABLE AND SPEEDY CURE FOR Influenza, Malarial Fevers, Ague, Chill, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Dumbague,

AND ALL DISEASES

Arising from Biliary derangement caused by Malaria. Is used as a Preventive and cure in Epidemic Fevers and Plague. Acts like a charm!

☞ Beware of spurious Imitations.

SOLD by all CHEMISTS and at
THE ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY,
No. 16 and 18, ABDOOL RHEMAN STREET.

Chemists, MADON SONS & CO., Bombay.

PLEASE NOTE.—We have no connection with any other Firms of Name similar to ours. Ours is the First Shop as you enter the above Street from the Crawford Market side.

LECHARD FILS
BORDEAUX
SAINT-JULIEN.

THIS WINE is produced solely from grapes grown in the district of Saint-Julien in a vineyard, the property of Messrs. LECHARD FILS. This is a guarantee in itself of its purity, and permits the growers to recommend it as a thoroughly

SOUND and GENUINE LIGHT WINE.

SOLD BY ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

GLARE GLASSES.

WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lense are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

Steel, Rs. 6. Nickel, Rs. 10.
Gold, Rs. 75.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF
THE BOMBAY NATIONAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED (in liquidation)
Situate at New Sewree Road.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Goverdhundas Goculdas Tejpal, Narrayen Dwarkadas, and Fazulbhoy Visram, Trustees for Debenture-holders, sell by Public Auction, in one lot on the premises, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

All the estate and interest of the vendors and of the Bombay National Manufacturing Company, Limited hereinafter, and in the condition of sale called "the Company" only, in all that piece of leasehold land admeasuring 30,000 square yards or thereabouts.

And also all and singular the mills, engine houses, boiler houses, bungalows, warehouses, chawls, outhouses, storehouses, building and erections, standing and being upon the said land or any part thereof, and also all and singular the engines, boilers, mill gear, mill write work, fixed and moveable machinery, tools, fixtures, implements, utensils plant and things now erected, placed or used in or upon the said land, buildings and premises used in connection with the business of the said Company.

Printed catalogues containing full particulars and description of the property and conditions of sale as well as the list of the machinery may be had from the Undersigned, or Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for the vendors.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Bombay, 22nd April, 1902. Auctioneers.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

(Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES,—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

FACSIMILE CORONATION SPOON used at the anointing. In Hall-marked Sterling Silver gilt, Rs. 10 each. Orders are now being registered by MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay, where a Specimen Spoon can be seen.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road.

TRAVELLING REQUISITES AT FACTORY PRICES.—Solid Leather Trunks, Suit and Shirt Cases, Kit, Gladstone and Brief Bags, Ladies' and Gent's Fitted Cases and Bags, Soiled Linen Bags and Holdalls Inspect these goods and compare our prices.—SUTOR & Co., Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (Opposite John Roberts & Co.), Bombay.

WANTED a SMALL BUNGALOW at Matheran, for the Season, good locality. Apply with particulars to "No. 133," Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

AUCTION SALE of Messrs. Kemp and Co's Surplus Stock of Fine Gold Jewellery at Esplanade Road, Fort, next to Bombay Club, THIS DAY, at 2 P.M.

ON VIEW.—Dr. Weatherall's Valuable Furniture, Piano, Guns, Rifles, etc., at Wodehouse Road, Colaba, in the compound of the Tramway Stable, to be SOLD on 24th inst.

CHEAP PASSAGES HOME, from Rs. 250. BAGGAGE SHIPPED FREE. Apply UNIVERSAL SUPPLY and AGENCY ASSOCIATION, 16, Parsi Bazaar Street, Bombay.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phoenix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH is a Lasting Joy. An Indifferent Photograph for the sake of Cheapness is FALSE ECONOMY. For a Really GOOD LIKENESS go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.

CLEARANCE SALE on account of Manufacturers of a splendid consignment of English made Travelling Bags of all descriptions. No reasonable offer refused. Quality guaranteed.—M. BRESLAUER and Co., 7-9 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE-FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12, per cwt, and Rs. 24 per candy. A trial order will prove the recommendation. Free delivery.—GRAM AND BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

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MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI AND BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Caji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description always carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

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NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

NOTICE.

WANTED HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS for famine duty in Kathiawar. Pay Rs. 40 per mensem.

Apply to the
AGENCY SURGEON,
Kathiawar.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to the 1st May, 1902, for the SUPPLY of STORES required by this Institute for the year ending 31st March, 1903.

Form of Contract, Schedule of articles, &c., may be obtained from the Office of the Undersigned, at Byculla.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Honorary Secretary.

MAHABLESHWAR.

OWING to the necessity of careful supervision at the Observation Posts over persons entering Mahableshwar and Panchgani, intending VISITORS are recommended to arrange that servants and others travelling with heavy baggage be sent on sufficiently in advance to obviate any inconvenience, from the delay necessary for disinfection.

C. FANCOURT WILLIS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Chief Plague Authority,
Mahableshwar and Panchgani.

THIS IS THE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY,
AND
THIS IS THE TIME TO TRY.

We advise our Patrons to send their orders as early as possible to avoid disappointment, because PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of cost only

UP TO THE 17TH MAY 1902.
AND
THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON
THE 24TH MAY, 1902,
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"

in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

Rs. 5,000
DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

— OF A —
SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,
— OR A —
GENT'S SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED, RS. 8.
WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.
These watches are well-finished and WELL WORTH THE MONEY
— OR AN —
ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of main-springs, and oil etc.,

— OR A —
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.
— OR A —
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

PRIZES.	Rs.
1 Prize	1,000
1 Do.	500
1 Do.	250
2 Prizes Rs. 125 each	250
2 Do. " 100 "	200
2 Do. " 75 "	150
4 Do. " 50 "	200
10 Do. " 25 "	250
100 Do. " 10 "	1,000
200 Do. " 5 "	1,000
200 Do. " 1 "	200
523 Prizes Total	5,000

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

NOW READY! NOW READY!!

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.
TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1902
WITH AN ACCURATE MAP.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.
PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE for the year 1902 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years. The high position accorded to Maclean's Guide as an indispensable book of reference is fully maintained in this edition. The Guide therefore contains an increased amount of local and general information corrected to the latest date, and the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and augmented.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 p. c.	1,245
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,210
Bank of Madras	10,000	00	all	8 pr. ct.	1,015
Commercial Bank of India	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	nil	48
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr.ct.	£40 to 44
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£201 1-2
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	dvd 10 pr	Rs. 315

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dv Rs10	210
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	85
Badham, Pile	15,000	100	100	12 pr ct	153
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	11,000	2,500	500	dvd 450	6,675
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	dvd 112½	1,700
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	00	100	6 pr. ct.	62
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	600	600	5 pr ct	
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	25	750
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	500	200	200	dvd Rs 8	130
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	12,000	250	250	8 p 16	520
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	50	—	50
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	16,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	125
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	275
Kurrachee Landing	1500	500	300	0	137
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs10	140
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	1	9 pr. ct.	35
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	0	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	129 x d
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Nil	24
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1,000	dvd Rs16	427½
Soundy & Co	1,000	100			26-½
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500		dvd Rs 80	740
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100		dvd Rs80	165
Telephone Co.	200	251		1	26½ x d

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		125
Anglo-Indian	1,345	—	0	Nil	11
Berar Manfg Co., Ld.	2,750	500	200	Nil	125
Bombay United	9	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvd Rs30	430
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs 75	1,495
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	11	430
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	560
Connaught Mills	1600	500	500	25	400
Colaba Land & Mills	14,000	700	...	Rs. 10	405
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	465
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	550
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Nil	270
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	185
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	370
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	330
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	380
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	975
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	85
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	280
Indo-Chine Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	280
Jamsetji Manufacturing Co	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	100
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	260
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld.	6,430	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	210
Khandeish	7,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	625
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	2,000	dvd Rs2	390
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvd Rs 5	128
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	Nil	6
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Madras, United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,575
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	1,630
[illegible]	5,000	250	—	Nil	10
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	1,105
Mysore S & M Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil	9
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	90
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	742	1,	1,000	Nil	560
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	470
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	570
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	650
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,610 x d
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	135
Southern India	1 000	500	500	Nil	20
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	Nil	155
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil	70
Standard Mill Co.	1,000	500		Nil	18
Swadeshi Mills	,000	500	5 70	dvd Rs25	605
Sassoon, and Alliance	8,000	500		Nil	28
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	,000	Nil	10
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	16

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	—	—	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	—	£10	—	...	—
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	600	00	—	Rs. 10	145
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	600	500	—	Rs. 6	416 1-4

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	1200	1,000	1,250	125	1,2
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	550
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dv Rs 20	18
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	57½
Brenlse Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvd R25	0
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	Nil	175
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs 15	320
East India	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs125	1,400
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs30	700
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs50	475
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs80	500
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	750	100	100	Rs 30	175
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvd Rs 80	480
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	30
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs50	412
Munmar M.	000	250	all	dvd Rs50	205
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	547 1-2
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs 10	155
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	dvd Rs30	380
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	70	30	42
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	70	1600 282
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	1	140 175
Shikarpur	—	000	—	Rs 75	

ALTHOUGH rain has fallen during the past few days in small quantities in all parts of the Punjab except Lahore and Multan Divisions, drought conditions still to prevail, and dry land crops are suffering considerably. The condition of irrigated crops is fair, and the spring harvest is generally average or below average. The recent rain has benefited the standing crops, and will help to a certain extent the extra spring and autumn sowings. It has also had its effect upon prices, which for the most part have fallen. Cattle continue in fair condition, fodder being plentiful except in a few tracts.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 20.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols ......£94 3-8 = + 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes ......£101 = unchanged.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan......£108 1-2 = ..
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities...£64 3-4 = ..
Bar Silver in London ......24 1-16 = — 3-16
Do New York ......52 1-4 = — 3-8
Exchange on London at Paris. 25·18 = — 1
Do New York ......4·87 1-2 = unchanged.
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent. = ..
Short London Bills 2 7-8 " = ..
" Indian Bank Bills 2 7-8 " = ..

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, 38 1-2, April-May. Business done. Tone dull.

Rapeseed Brown 35 3-4. May-June. Sellers Tone dull.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was firm. Total sales 6,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats 200. Imports 10,000. Spot 5 3-32. Arrivals closed quiet.

Apl.	Apl.-May.	June-July.	Sept.-Oct.	Dec.-Jan.
4·30	4·60	4·60	4·39	4·26
— 2	— 2	— 1	— 2	— 1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	9,000	bales.
Do. last year	9,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	14,000	"
Do. to Continent	7,000	"
Mid-Uplands	9 7-16	
Futures, month of July	9·12—4	
Do. do. Oct.	8·12—4	
	Bales.	
Cotton Total visible supply	3,230,000	
" " of which is East Indian	172,000	
" Stock in London	6,000	
" Quantity in sight	9,490,000	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, the 19th April 1902:—

Cotton	7,112	bales.
Wheat	4,050	cwts.
Linseed	13 236	"
Rapeseed	13,663	"
Gingellyseed	1,340	"
Poppyseed	11,770	"
Groundnuts	679	"
Castorseed	2,914	"
Rice	2,350	"
Myrabollams	2,042	"
Cottonseed	11,749	"

The Bank of Bombay weekly cash balance is 35 lakhs down.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 21st APRIL.

EXCHANGE—Tone quite.

Bank T. T.			1s 3 15-16d
Bank Demand			1s 3 41-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.			1s 4 5-32d
Do	6 do	do	1s 4 9-32d
French Francs 3 do		do	169 3-4
Marks	3 do	do	138
Hongkong	30 Days Sight		127 1-2
Shanghai	30 " "		172 1-2
Japan	30 " "		149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.
Cash 97-10
1st Settlement 97-10

Money Market, Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 6th February 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 10th April 6 do
Bank of Bengal do. 3rd April 6 do
Bank of Madras do. 7th February 8 do

SEEDS.—
Linseed.—Tone steady.

Ready	9 8 to 9
Forward, May	9 8 to 9 8

Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6 2 to 6 4
Do. Forward, May	6 3 to 6 4
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	6 10 to 6 11
Do. Forward May	6 10 to 6 11

Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready	8 6
Forward, May	8 6

Castorseed—Tone steady.

Ready	27 12
Forward, May	28 4

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	171½	164	159	25 April
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	181	175	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	180	174	...	do.
Belati (M.-G.)	194	188	...	do.
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	182	...	do.
Dhamangam Poolgam	197	191	...	do.
Oomra good staple	...	198	...	do.
Akola M.-G. Khamgaum do. Karanja do.	192	187	...	do.
Broach do.	226	222	220	do.
Bhownugger do.	...	...	188	15-25 May
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	216	do.
Westerns	...	...	194	do.

COTTON—Tone firm.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, APRIL 18.

The Bank of Bombay weekly statement, date 18th April, shows the following changes compared with the previous week:—

		LIABILITIES.	
Public Deposits	Rs.	12,59 840	Increase
Other Deposits	"	35,91,423	Decrease
Credits Undrawn	"	3,24 394	do.
		ASSETS.	
Government Securities	Rs.	6,701	Increase
Other Authorized Securities	"	11,434	do.
Credits on Securities	"	1,73 989	Decrease
Loans do.	"	8,29,610	do.
Bills discounted & purchased	"	16,98,095	Increase
Balance with other Banks	"	1,72,144	do.
Cash	"	35,42,847	Decrease

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 20.

Monday:—The Depression Notice in the Punjab yesterday has filled up and another is shown to-day in the gangetic plain in which pressure is in large defect. Thunder storms and dust have given light showers in the west Himelayas and sub-himelayas and rain and snow have fallen in Kashmir. Sonemarg reports one inch, showers, have continued in Assam, Bengal and parts of Burma. Chittagong has received two inches, Barisal one and a half Akyab, Naraganggaj and Jessore one. The mean temperature of the past 24 hours was in defect in Bengal, Assam, Upper Burma and also in Punjab and in considerable to large excess in the central parts of the country and Deccan, Showers will probably continue in north-east India especially in Assam and north and east Bengal.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 21STH OF APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased everywhere except the Punjab, the fell being brisk to rapid in some places.

Winds in the United Provinces are irregularly cyclonic while calms or variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light.

Both the maximum and minimum temperatures are in considerable excess of normal in several places. The maximum temperature varied from 110° at Nagpur and Akola to 87° at Dwarka and the minimum from 64° at Lahore and Sirsa to 86° at Khandwa.

The skies are cloudy to overcast at Lahore, Allahabad, Ajmere, Indore, Mangalore, Masulipatam and Madras.

No rain fell at any station.

The isobars indicate the existence of a dipression to the eastwards of Allahabad, where the abnormal deficiency exceeds a tenth and a half, and the weather in Rajputana, United and Central Provinces is slightly unsettled and will remain more or less cloudy.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE consignments of new rifles for India are now arriving steadily. Practically all infantry regiments in the Bengal and Punjab field army have received the weapon and about half the regiments in Bombay and Madras. It is expected that all regiments in India will be armed by the end of July next.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.
DEATH.

BROWN—April 21, at Dungarsey Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay, Mabel Lilian, the dearly loved wife of R. Paterson-Brown. Funeral at Sewri Cemetary, at 5 30 p. m. to-day.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
BIRTHS.

HARDINGE—April 18, at Madras, the wife of H B Hardinge, D P W, of a daughter.

LUMSDEN—April 8, at Kasauli, the wife of Sergeant-Major R Lumsden, 2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, of a son.

TWEEDIE—April 9, at Jaipur, Assam, the wife of J W Tweedie, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COPLESTON—LITTLE—April 8, at Christ's Church, Rangoon, by the Right Rev the Lord Bishop of Rangoon, assisted by the Rev W G Burroughs, Fredrick Selwyn Copleston, I C S, Chief Judge, Lower Burma, to Norah Margaret Little, only daughter of Colonel Colhoun Little, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Burma.

DEATHS.

BARNET—April 14, at Dilkusha, Lucknow, Norah, wife of Lieut-Colonel H H Barnet, Royal Engineers, and daughter of the late F E Monckton, Esq, of Clevedon Somersetshire.

WIMBERLEY—April 16, at Rawalpindi, Cyril, the infant son of Captain and Mrs Arabin Wimberley, aged 4½ months

GREAT REDUCTION
in the price of the
WONDERFUL TONIC
"FERRO-VINA"

A natural Iron Burgundy, full bodied and of immense value to those who suffer from poorness of Blood, Boils, &c., during the
HOT WEATHER.

Rs. 1 per bottle only.
10 per cent. discount per case of 2 dozen.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 39m. Sun sets, 6h. 19m. High water, 11-28m., 11-22a. Low water, 4-42m., 5-8a.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Cathedral Schools 5-30 p.m.

Bombay Natural History Society, 5-30 p.m.

Annual Meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Cathedral Boys' School, 5-30 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5.

A MISSING PARSI BOY.—Framji Maneckji, a Parsi boy aged fifteen years, residing with his parents in Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, left home on the 17th instant, to go to school taking with him Rs. 8 for school fees. He did not go to school and has not since been heard of.

HOUSE-BREAKING.—Dhanoo Ghasiram, a resident of Dukar Wady, locked his house at 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and went to see the taboot procession. When he returned about two hours after he found his room had been broken into and gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 515 and Rs. 20 in cash stolen.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.—Rashid Kaikhashro, an Irani, residing at Girgaum Road, has made a report to the Police that on the night of the 17th instant, a Parsi whose name he gives, while under the influence of liquor struck him on the head with a bottle and absconded. The injured Irani was treated at the J. J. Hospital. Enquiries are being made for the assailant.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.—The annual meeting of the Bombay branch will be held in the Cathedral Boys' School, to-day April 22nd, at 5-30 p.m. Colonel C. B. Mayne, R.E., will preside and Colonel H. D Olliver, R.E., the Rev. Canon Ledgard, and the Rev. Father Biscoe, S. S. J. E. will take part in the proceedings. The attendance of all friends and well-wishers of the Society is invited.

THE ANJUMAN AND THE CORONATION.—A public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay on Thursday at 4 o'clock at the Anjuman Hall, Hornby Road, under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee, to adopt an address of Congratulation to be forwarded to England to His Imperial Majesty King Edward VII. on the occasion of the approaching Coronation.

WITHOUT A LICENSE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Cronan, manager, of the Esplanade Hotel appeared to answer a charge of using a place for keeping horses for which the Municipal Commissioner would not grant a license, preferred against him by Mr. Master, Superintendent of Municipal Licenses. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The Magistrate fined him Rs. 100.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon at the Society's Rooms at 6, Appollo Street at 5-30 p.m., when the following papers will be read:—Note on the habits of the Banded Crake ("Rallina superciliaris") and the Malay Bittern ("Gorsachius melanolophus"), by T. B. Bell, I. F. S. 2, Notes on some "Nepenthes" and other new stove plants introduced into Bombay, by W. S. Millard. 3. Miscellaneous Notes on Birds' nesting round Poona and elsewhere, by Major R. M. Betham.

THE MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.—The ninth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company No. 1, Bruce Lane, Fort Bombay, Mr. Goculdass Madhowji presiding. The directors' report showed that the company had made a profit of Rs 75,919 during the year under report. The report and the balance-sheet were received and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 22 8 per share was declared. Mr. Bhugwandas Chaturbhuj who retired from the board by rotation, was re-elected. Mr. Nusserwanji Bapooji Taehukra was appointed auditor for the ensuing year on a remuneration of Rs. 100 for half yearly audit. The proceedings then terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

SELLING LIQUOR WITHOUT A LICENCE.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Maclaughlin of the Abkari Department, Bombay, charged, two "bhandaries," Fakira Babaji and Gunput Kumbaji with selling country liquor at Doorgadevi Road during the Mohurrum holidays without a licence. On receiving certain information Mr. Maclauglin sent some of his men with four marked coins to buy the liquor. These men made a signal and the house of the accused was immediately rushed in by Maclauglin, Parekh, and Siquera, Abkari Officers. The accused were arrested on the spot and the marked coins were recovered from the first accused. The second accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 50. The first accused pleaded not guilty, but was convicted on the evidence and fined Rs. 100.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Brewin charged one, Hajee Comer Hajee Tar Mahomed with disorderly behaviour on a public road. On Saturday evening last while a tabut belonging to Kolsa Street was on its way to the Carnac Road, the accused ordered his men who were carrying the tabut, not to move though the police asked them to do so. When the police remonstrated with him he got excited and began to make mischief. The Magistrate fined him Rs. 20. Inspector Brewin charged another Mahomedan Mahomed Abdool Gunny in the same court with disorderly behaviour on the tabut day. The accused had got a license of the tabut of the Memon Mohols. The accused was asked by the police to stop his tabut as it was carried along the Carnac Road and let a tram car pass away. Not only did the accused refuse to do so, but abused the police officer. The Magistrate sentenced him to 10 days' rigorous imprisonment.

THE LUXMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.—The 7th ordinary general meeting of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Mr. Marshall Reid presided—The directors' report showed a net profit of Rs. 77,721-10 for the year ending 30th December 1901, which with the previous balances of Rs. 24,986-5-7 amounted to Rs. 1,02,757-15-7. On the motion of the president seconded by Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey the report and the balance sheet were received and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 40 per share was declared, and Rs. 5,000 were set aside to preliminary charges account. Messrs. Dwarkadas Dharamsy and Naranjee Dwarkadas retiring by rotation were re-elected as directors. Mr. G. K. Welinker and Mr. Harjivan Soonderji were appointed auditors for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. The share-holders tendered their best thanks to the secretaries, treasurers, and agents of the company for their having voluntarily given up Rs. 12,000 out of their remuneration for the benefit of the shareholders. The proceedings then terminated with a vote of thanks to the president.

CONSIGNING DANGEROUS GOODS.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Rajabali Abdulali, a "muccadam," appeared to answer a charge of tendering dangerous or offensive articles, preferred against him by Krishnaji Sacaram, loading foreman, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Carnac Bridge Station on behalf of the Company. Mr. H. Sealy, pleader, defended the accused. The fact was that the accused had consigned from the Carnac Bridge Station on the 14th March last one box to Wadhwan City, declaring it to contain dry colour. Subsequently it was brought to the Company's notice that it contained Chlorate of potassium. A telegram being sent to the effect the box was brought down here from Ahmedabad. The accused in his defence stated that he had not examined the contents of the box, and had acted upon the word of the sender Vachraj Jutha, a dealer in chemicals at Mandvi. Besides it was he himself who had informed the Company of the fact as soon as he came to know of it. The Magistrate remarked that cases of consigning dangerous articles, were of frequent occurrence, and notice ought to be taken of it. He ordered the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

CONVICTION OF BURGLARS—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Bartley prosecuted Adamji Abbhoy, a Borah, on a charge of stealing gas fittings and other articles of the value of Rs. 11 from a Musjid in Khan Bazaar. The evidence showed that on Saturday last during the absence of the crier, the accused entered a room appertaining to the musjid, and removed the articles. As he was about to leave the place, the crier appeared and gave the accused in police custody. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and admitted eight previous convictions, two of which were for eighteen months. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The accused was further charged along with another burglar named Ibrahimji Budruddin, before the same magistrate by Inspector Flanagan with house breaking and theft of copper pots and wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 28 the property of one Samsoodin noola Maoomedali, a dealer in coirmatting. Both the accused broke into the complainant's shop on the 18th instant and carried away the property. A report was made to the police, who arrested Adamji and recovered a portion of the property from him. Adamji made a statement, which led to the arrest of the second accused. Both the accused pleaded guilty to the charge and were sentenced to receive thirty stripes each.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Chief Justice presided at a sitting of the Sessions Court yesterday.

THE FORGED WILL CASE.

Jadowjee Permanand, Culliandas Mowjee, Dewcarn Megbjee, Merwanjee Nanabhoy Sakiatwalla, and Rustomjee Cursetjee Banatwalla were placed in the dock in jail clothes, as there were other charges pending against them beside those of which they were convicted on Saturday.

Mr. Bahadurjee, for the Advocate-General, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, said there were charges of perjury pending against the accused; and counsel applied for leave to withdraw those charges.

The Chief Justice pointed out that the application should be made by the Advocate-General in person. His Lordship accordingly would traverse the case to the next Sessions; and the Advocate-General would then have time to move in the matter.

Mr. Bahadurjee: Is it necessary, my Lord, that the prisoners should be present when the application is made at the next Sessions?

The Chief Justice said that their presence would not be required, as they would not be in Bombay at the time.

Mr. Bahadurjee then applied for impounding certain documents produced in court in the case.

The Chief Justice ordered all the documents in the case to be impounded. With reference to the books of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani, and Moos, his lordship ordered them to be returned to the firm.

Mr. Rustom Wadia instructed by Messrs. Bhaishakar, Kanga, and Girdharlal, applied that exhibits 24 and 25 be returned. They were books of the firm relating to the account of the accused Cullianjee and the solicitors undertook to produce them whenever required by the court.

The Chief Justice directed Mr. Starling, Clerk of the Crown, to return the books to the solicitors on the undertaking above referred to.

A MURDER CASE TRAVERSED.

Mr. Bahadurjee, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, applied that the case of Manockjee Dosabhoy Golwalla, who was charged with murder, but was alleged to be of unsound mind, be traversed to the next Sessions.

His lordship granted the application.

KIDNAPPING AND THEFT.

Jivan Noora, a hack victoria driver, was charged with kidnapping Sulleman, a minor ten years of age, from lawful guardianship, and with theft of an ornament from the person of the boy on the 10th instant. Mr. F. P. Taleyarkhan, instructed by the Police Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Kazi Kabirudin defended the accused. The accused pleaded guilty.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin said that, as the accused had pleaded guilty, he had to plead for mercy on his behalf. In the course of two months and a half, the accused had lost four members of his family by death, which had so affected his mind that he did not know what he had done. His act was that of a man of deranged mental condition, and that was fully borne out by the statement which he had made before the committing magistrate. Counsel asked his lordship to take a lenient view of the case and under the circumstances pass the lightest sentence he could.

His lordship, in passing sentence, told prisoner that the offence he had committed was one which subjected him to punishment for seven years. But taking into consideration the recommendation to mercy made by his counsel, and the fact that nothing was previously known against him, his lordship sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Second Criminal Sessions were then dissolved.

CONSUMPTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—Of late the decaded disease of Consumption is on the rapid increase everywhere. Some say that the prevalence of Plague is the active cause of it. But on asking a medical friend of mine he told me that his growing conviction was the extensive use of kerosine oil—especially among the poorer classes whose small houses are insufficiently ventilated. I urged him to make his views known to the medical profession, upon which he remarked that he had not collected sufficient data to put forth his opinion. May I therefore request the medical men who love their profession to enlighten the public whether the inhaling of the air, contaminated by the burning of kerosine oil, has any such injurious effects upon the human system.—Yours, &c.,

A FRIEND OF SUFFERERS.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Jolaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	4	9
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	18	18	39
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	24	13	26
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	13	11	15
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	20	15	43
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	4	9	19
G Mahim and Worli	2	6	23
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	14	26
Total	85	90	200
Total plague deaths to date	112,160	96,113	
Same date last year	67	62	198

DRY, THIN AND FALLING HAIR is caused by want of natural oil in the skin so essential for nourishing and stimulating its growth. ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL provides the necessary nourishment, feeds the hair, prevents baldness, and produces a luxuriant and silky growth. Also sold in a golden colour for fair hair. Ask Stores and Chemists for ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Dunolly, 2,126 tons, Captain A L Nicol, sailed yesterday for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Kohinur, 1,935 tons, Captain W S Corran, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steamer Aston Hall, 2,222 tons, Captain C McFee, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc., via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE steamer Vedra, 2,622 tons, Captain R H Prout, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening, from Karachi, 18th April in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Umta, 3,457 tons, Captain R W Gumblett, which arrived in harbour on Saturday evening, from Calcutta, 8th April, brought a cargo of coal.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Nankin, 2,557 tons, Captain C J Benton, R N, which arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Shanghai 28th March, brought a general cargo.

THE steamer Akbar, 1,441 tons, Captain G Baldwin, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Jedah, 4th April, via Aden and Karachi, brought a cargo of grain and 28 pilgrims. The vessel is consigned to Mr H C Joosub.

THE steamer Shahnoor, 2,198 tons, Captain W Smith, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Jedah, 7th April, via Aden, brought 855 males, 197 females and 37 children as pilgrims. During the voyage 14 pilgrims died of natural causes. The vessel is consigned to Mr E Tajbhoy.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice Mariners 76 of 19th August 1901—Temporary light will be exhibited on Kennery from to-night. Notify shipping.

(Sg) G. S. Hewett-
Commander R. I. M.
Port officer of Bombay.

Marine Department,
Bombay Castle 19th August 1901.

No. 76. The following notice to mariners published for general information:—

India-West Coast.

Bombay Harbour Extrance-Kundori Island light-Temporary alteration in character Information has been received from the Port Officer, Bombay, dated 13th August 1901, that on or about the 1st of February 1902, the C. D first order light now shown from the Kundori Island will be substituted by a fourth order fixed White light and shown from the gallery of the present lighthouse.

The red Sector over the Chaul Kodu Reef will be omitted.

Arc of visibility will be the same as the present light.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 21.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Plassey ...... Torpedo G'boat
R I M S Canning ...... Gordon ... Wet Basin ... R I Marine
R I M S Minto ...... Vale ... Wet Basin ...... I Marine
a Torpedo Boat No 100..Lt Comdr J C S Hughes, R N ....
a Do No 102..Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N ....
a Do No 103..Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N ....
Margareta ...... 150 Baddeley ...... R I Marine

INDIAN DEFENCE RESERVE.

2 Torpedo Boats ......
a Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Vessel.	Ton.	Commander.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
H M S Fox		F S Pelham			Royal Navy
H M S Assaye		Lambert			Torpedo Catcher
H M S Magdala		Hewett, R N			Turret Ship
Tenasserim					Receiving Hulk
H M S Abyssinia					Turret-ship
Torpedo Boat No 101					I Defence
Torpedo Boat No 104					I Defence
R I M S Clive		Piffard			R I Marine
Valetta	2974	Cubbitt	China	12-2	P & O Co
Parramatta	2944	Cook			P & O Co
Jelunga		Hutchinson			M M & Co
Assyria	989	Skinner	P Gulf		M M & Co
Canara	1216	Henderson			M M & Co
Queen Alexandra	2788	Harris			Standard Oil Co
Orwell	2415	Frame			Bombay Co
Chusan	2822	Daniell	China		P & O Co
Evangeline	2133	Coode			A Montocliff
Hermod	830	Olsen			Bombay Co
Maton	2623	Page			K N & Co
Adana	2173	Smith			S Oil Co
Mozaffari	1387	Molony	Persian Gulf		B & P S N Co
Java	919	McDiarmed	Persian Gulf		M M & Co
Indra	3923	Craven			T M & Co
Simla	1039	Whitehead			M M & Co
H M S Sphinx		Kemp			Royal Navy
Rajpootana	1312	Hodgson			M M & Co
Dumra	762	Russell			M M & Co
Akbar	1441	Baldwin			H C Joosub
Shahanoor	2198	Smith			E Tajbhoy
Vedra	2622	Prout			E Latham & Co
Umta	3457	Gumblett			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—APRIL 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
C	Wartburg	3609	Kenneweg	Karachi		Glade & Co
F	Foreric	2591	White	Kobe	26-4	T M & Co
K	Gairloch	2300	Craig	Havre	24-4	W & A G & Co
O	Ailsawaid	188	Hardy	Havre, &c.	25-4	T M & Co
P	Urlana	3383	Allen			M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Indravati	513	Mohmed	Mangalore	21 4	Shep'd & Co
Ponani	552	Mahomed	Bhownagar	22-4	Do
Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Kurrachee	22-4	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
1	Olympia	3218	Osborne	London	5-5	W & A G & Co
3	V Florio	1853	Donero	Genoa	26-4	Crocao
4	Peninsular	2 20	Leigh	Aden	2 4	P & O Co
5	Tientsin	255	Cooke	China	25-1	P & O Co
6	Ballaarat	2363	Peters	China	23-4	P & O Co
8	Kagoshima Maru	2731	Kori	Yokohama	2-4	N Y Kaisha
9	Kt Errant	4747	Kendall	Antwerp	26 4	K N & Co
12	Nankin	2553	Benton	China		P & O Co
12	Nankin	2559	Bent n	China		P & O S N Co
15	Springwell	1913	Chisholm	Hamburg	30-4	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	22-4	M M & Co

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From.
21	Aston Hall s	McFee	Liverpool, &c
	Dunolly s	Nicol	Hamburg
	Kohinur s	Corran	Calcutta

THE following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Nankin, for China, &c.
" Peninsular, for Aden.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

April 18—Str. Vortigern, Fairweather, Galle 12th April.

DEPARTURES.

April 18—Strs. Maharaja, Rasmora, Kistna and Kerbela.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

	Vessels.	Arrived from
April. 14	Clan Maclachlan	Cocanada
16	Clan Maclean	Coast
18	Clan Graham	Glasgow

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 21.

FOR LONDON.

Olympia s—300 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 501 cwt myrabollams, D Balcrishna and Co; 2,000 cwt cotton seed, C Purbut and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—21,297 cwt teel seed, 2390 cwt linseed, 1,000 cwt mawra seed and 2,000 cwt poppy seed, Ralli Bros; 113 cwt gum and 160 cwt olibanum, H Virdhore.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Gairloch s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Errant s—630 bales cotton Gaddum and Co 1,125 bales Cotton E Spinner and Co 100 bales cotton fly, P Heerjee and Co; 2,000 cwt poppyseed, and 501 cwt. myrabolloms; Cosser and Co. 150 bales hemp, Forbes Forbes and Co; 1,000 cwt poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 765 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 418 cwt myrabollams, and 100 bales hemp E Oomersey; 300 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 150 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 4,000 cwt rape N Khairaz and Co; 120 bales cotton Glad and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Ailsawald s—300 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, N Khairaz and Co.

FOR GENOA.

V Florio s—200 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 1,001 cwt myrabollams, Hugo Schwir and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Dunolly s—385 cwt bone sinews, E C Maujee.

Springwell s—508 cwt myrabollams Hugo Schwer and Co 178 cwt bone meal, A H Cassom and Co; 8,000 cwt bone meal, A Canjee; 2,00 cwt bonemeal E Kaderbhoy, 9,040 cwt rapeseed and 2 000 cwt poppyseed, Ralli Bros; 3002 cwt myrabollams H Anunrao and Co; 1,100 cwt myrabollams Casser and Co; 4,4 0 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 0 cwt myrabollams B Alaram and Co; 500 cwt myrabollams, D Balcrishna and Co; 5 bales hemp, Kiddle Reene and Co; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 500 bales cottonwaste and fly, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kugoshima Maru s—1,500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 48 bales twist, C Bhowanidas; 20 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 800 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

Tientsin s—100 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.

Ballaarat s—15 chests opium, C Homonjee and Co; 10 chests opium, N J Abraham;

FOR HONGKONG.

Kugoshima Maru s—401 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co 200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Tientsin s—90 cwt shark fins, A Chagla and Co; 75 bales twist Silas E Sassoon; 156 cwt sharkfins, C Ebrahim and Co 4 3-4 cwt genda borns, Yan Shen and Co.

Ballaarat s—cases cambay stones, R Girdhurlal; 25 chests opium, M H E Elias; 5 cases opium, The B and P S N Co; 3 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Foreric s—205 bales cotton, Shingtai Co; 100 bales cotton, Kwing and Co; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,200 bales cotton, The Metsui Keusha.

Kagoshima Maru s—200 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 100 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co; 200 bales cotton Talati and Co; 700 bales cotton, Seth and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Kagoshima Maru s—800 bales cotton, The Metsui

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Dress PUMPS	„ 9-12
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BLANKETS FOR MEN.
Do. and JHOOLS for Horses.
PUTTIES.
JERSEYS.
CARDIGAN JACKETS.
BALACLAVA CAPS.
SOCKS, BLUE GREY,
Do, NATURAL GREY,
MITTENS,

MANUFACTURED BY
THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay 22nd April, 1902.

1. Members who have not already returned their Arms and Equipment to Head-quarters are requested to do so at once.

2. The Annual Regimental Prize Distribution will take place at the Town Hall, on Friday, the 25th instant, at 9 p.m.

Officers Commanding Companies are requested to make their own arrangements for their Prize lists and Prizes which will be distributed at the same time.

The Bombay Volunteer Rifles (Rifle Association) Prizes will be distributed at the same time.

At the conclusion of the Prize giving there will be a short Dance supplemented by a few songs. Admission to the prize giving this year will be by Ticket for all except Ladies and Members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles and Staff who will attend in Uniform.

Dress for Officers—Mess Dress (Red or White).

Dress for N.C. Officers and Volunteers—Mess Dress or Uniform with Forage Caps.

3. It is notified for information that General Sir James Willcocks, K C M G, D S O, Commanding Bombay District has kindly consented to give away the Prizes at the Prize Distribution on Friday next, the 25th instant.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1902.

AMERICA'S LITTLE BROWN BROTHER.

THE charges of cruel torturing and murdering prisoners of war now hanging over the heads of American officers at Manila are in themselves serious enough. But, apart from whether the accused officers are guilty or not, the incidents which led to the trial are important, as they mark the beginning of the real test of America's system of dealing with the "Little Brown Brother" who now claims protection. He is not a wholly estimable or desirable brother, and Americans are at a loss to know quite how to treat him. If they imagine that to tie him to trees and slowly torture him to death, is the most desirable method, they will find that the recent surrenders do not mean the end of the guerilla warfare which has now been carried on for so long, but only the opening of a new chapter. If they can mete out equal justice to White and Brown in this particular case, they will add to their prestige perhaps among right-thinking men. But it will at the same time, render more difficult the task of reducing the Filipino to order. Lack of homogeneity, of initiative, of true patriotism and shallowness—are the indictments Mr. Colquhoun brings against the Filipino, and to them he adds the more serious charges of untrustworthiness, and the power of deceiving the most vigilant. They have the Oriental capacity of concealing their thoughts, added to the histrionic powers of the Latin races. They are accomplished actors—in proof of which assertion an example given by Mr. Colquhoun may be quoted: Many of the towns under American occupation during the war had two distinct governments—one of course under the United States officers, the other a hidden organisation of the insurrectos. The same men were discovered to have acted on both and displayed, as was naively remarked by the Military Governor "considerable apparent solicitude for the interests of both." It is further stated that a great number of families in Manila received the Americans with ovations, feasting and entertainments and at the same time covertly subscribed large funds to the insurrectos. "The moral obliquity of the Oriental has more than once baffled their opponents in the Philippines, and is an element which needs to be carefully guarded against." This the Americans have found to be incontrovertible, and the courts-martial in the pending cases should insist upon an abundance of independent evidence before convicting on such gruesome charges as those preferred against the officers.

The Filipino is little less imaginative than his near neighbour, the Chinaman. They can conspire and intrigue and invent picturesque fairy tales which will vie with any of Chinese origin. The latter accused the Missionaries of kidnapping children to steal their eyes and boil down their bodies for oil, and a tradition current in the Philippines is to the effect that the mines could not be opened without the application to the "veins" of an unguent composed of old women's eyes. It is not long since the Filipinos were scared out of their wits by one among them who set a report into circulation that children were to be seized, that their blood might water the gold and silver mines of Spain. Their indifference to human suffering and cheap estimate of human life are also characteristics they have in common with the Chinese. In short they are ignorant, superstitious, dishonest and treacherous; and the American has his work still before him in the reformation of the Little Brown Brother of whom he at first spoke with the affection begotten of novelty, but towards whom the fraternal feeling is gradually disappearing, except among those who only know him at a distance of six thousand miles. He has been not inappropriately likened to a scorpion, and many another venomous reptile. He has shown many of the traits of these creatures, and it was bold on the part of the United States to undertake his civilisation, his mental and moral culture. At the outset the Filipino has much to unlearn. His training for generations has been such as to develope his natural instincts for evil, and it may be that the charges against the three officers are the concoction of his wickedly fertile brain, the object being to get quits with them for some imaginary wrong. The Chinese half-breed is the most dangerous among the mixed population—bright, restless, intriguing and untrustworthy—and the rapid growth of this class is regarded as a very serious difficulty. To exclude the Chinaman altogether would retard the development of the Philippines, but to admit him at will would be rapidly to crowd the Filipino out of existence. One Chinaman does the work of four Filipinos who, like the Indian cooly, will cease work the moment they have earned enough for his day's sustenance, and the Filipino keeps up ninety Saints' days a year with full holiday honours in addition to the fifty-two Sundays on which he abstains from all manner of work.

It has been observed that the United States is only on the threshold of the difficulties that await it in its new phase of Oriental expansion. The Americans went to the Philippines without any ideas. They have got them now and mean to work them out at any cost. They refuse to be guided by the experience of other colonisers. They mean to work out their own scheme—their gigantic experiment as they call it—in their own way. If they could change the colour of the Little Brown Brother, they would do it, for they have a deep-rooted antipathy to various shades of complexion. Pressed by the people in the States who believe the Filipinos fit to be entrusted with the administration of the new territory, they are attempting measures which seem foredoomed to failure. Those who know the Filipinos best and who, like Mr. Colquhoun, have had experience of Orientals have had considerable misgivings as to the result of the great experiment of self-government which the Filipinos are promised, unless that measure be kept under due guidance and check. If, wrote Mr. Colquhoun, in his "Mastery of the Pacific," "we were to judge the Filipino merely by professions, by phrases, by words, much might be expected from them, but our anticipations of the future, must be based on their essential character, and the performances of the past, evolving intrigues, corruption, the ingrained conviction that every office-holder is justified in squeezing all he can—the man who did not would in their opinion have something uncanny about him—these are not promising features in the experiment. It will take them some time to believe that the Americans or any one can be honest, for they had seen nothing else in their Spanish officials, but squeezing to the utmost limit." So far the Americans have spent a good deal too much time in the preparation of statistical reports, and in similar work which may have its value, instead of launching forth a sound policy and following it steadily and consistently. Had this been done from the first, incidents such as those our telegrams tell us of, might not have occurred, and it is also probable that the recrudescence of rebellion of last year might have been avoided. America's gigantic experiment has not so far been remarkable for its success, and the point at which success is probable unhappily seems still far below the horizon.

THE WILL FORGERY CASE.

AFTER a protracted and tedious trial Jadowji Permanand and four others charged with the forgery of the will of the late Purshotam Ladha were on Saturday, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, found guilty and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment on each of the three charges. Much of the evidence was complicated and, to those who do not possess a legal turn of mind, somewhat mysterious. But it has been clear for a long time that the trial could only result in the conviction of the accused. There is nothing in the way of crime that is so difficult to carry through without detection as a conspiracy, but probably in the same way there is no offence that gives the law courts such trouble in unravelling. To summarise the facts of the strange crime just disposed of, we find that it arises out of the death of Purshotam Ladha, who died on the 17th of March 1900, leaving property of the value of a lakh and a quarter. The deceased had no son, and according to Hindu law the person who is entitled to the whole of the property of an intestate is the widow. Maneckbai, the deceased's widow, was a minor at the time of her husband's death, and Mathuradas her father, made application for letters of administration. Subsequently Sanjana, a barrister-at-law who has disappeared from Bombay, is stated to have engaged the service of a man named Krishnaji Yadu. Proposals were made to this man to forge a will which should appear to be that of the intestate Purshotam. The conspiracy was neatly arranged, everything went well with it, a financier was found to supply the money necessary to float the little syndicate, and the will was produced and probate asked for. All would have probably gone as merrily as a marriage bell with the conspirators, but for the treachery of their tool Krishnaji. On the 9th of May Mathuradas, the father of the deceased widow, received an anonymous letter telling him that the will was forged. This was due to the fact that Sanjana, who had promised Krishnaji the princely sum of Rs. 100 for his share in the proceedings, could only bring himself to part with Rs. 25. The Chief Justice very aptly describes Sanjana as the Hamlet of the piece However, the conspirators later on audaciously tried to obtain probate of their precious document. The application was refused, the fact being that letters of administration had been already granted to Mathuradas. On the 10th of December the conspirators went so far as to file a suit, having the audacity to submit their forgery to the scrutiny of legal proceedings. The suit was being heard when Krishnaji, the forger, was arrested in connection with another matter at Poona, and during his imprisonment made a statement which contained a reference to the Purshotam will. Unaware of this and not satisfied with the way his suit was going, Sanjana went to Mathuradas and, stating that it would be quite impossible to prove a forgery, tried to compound the matter for Rs. 7,000. In the end the suit was dismissed, to be followed by criminal proceedings against its promoters. Though the evidence was complicated, there could be little doubt in the minds of the jury as they left the box. The masterly way in which the conspirators attempted to hide all traces of their guilt, shows them to be criminals of a decidedly unusual type; their removal from society for the period to which the Chief Justice has sentenced them is by no means severe in view of the offence. Forgery, especially forgery with conspiracy to back it up, belongs to the class of crime which needs education for its successful consummation, and as such it is one with the most dangerous possibilities. One can therefore regard the Chief Justice's sentence with satisfaction, and join in the expression of a hope that the prime conspirator may soon be brought to justice and enabled to share with him co-conspirators the opportunity of making good resolutions as to future conduct.

BOMBAY ABKARI ADMINISTRATION.

THE reports on the administration of the Abkari Department in the Bombay Presidency, Sind, and Aden for the revenue year 1900-1901 are published, and as usual show a flourishing state of things as far as Government is concerned. The financial results of the year's administration give an increase under all sources of revenue of Rs. 3,97,743 on the previous year. The restriction placed on the import, export, transport, possession and sale of mhowra flowers is still in force in the Thana District, and three talukas of the Kolaba District (Panvel, Karjat, and Pen) in which districts illicit distillation is more prevalent than in any other part of the Presidency. The question of extending the Mhowra Flowers Act to the Bulsar and Pardi Divisions of the Surat District is, however, before Government. The advisability or otherwise of extending it to parts, if not the whole, of the Nasik and Broach Districts, is also under consideration and will be reported upon shortly. In spite of the restrictions of the Act which make it a crime to be found in possession of mhowra flowers, unless covered by a permit, illicit distillation is nearly as rife in the Thana District as it was before the introduction of the Act. This district has always been a hot bed of offences against the Abkari Act, and some fifteen years ago, breaches of the Act were so prevalent that Mr. W. B. Mulock, the then Collector of the district, frequently detected cases close to his own camp. Abkari Inspectors rarely raided a village suspected of carrying on illicit distillation without detecting several cases; and things grew so serious, despite the employment of special Abkari officers and police, that as a last resource Government placed a prohibition on the possession of mhowra flowers. Last year there was a noticeable decrease in the number of offences against the abkari law in Thana among other districts, but this decrease is set down to the difficulty of procuring mhowra flowers owing to the short crop. The Mhowra Flower Act, while acting as a check on illicit distillation, has not been attended with that measure of success the excise authorities looked for, and other means will have to be adopted if illicit distillation is to be thoroughly repressed.

AGAIN LICKING CREATION.

YESTERDAY we were told that the great British, German and American Lines with the exception of the Cunard and Allan Lines have formed an immense combination to check ruinous competition; and to-day we learn that a representative of the New York firm of Morgans which engineered the Transatlantic liner combination says it will make the United States the real rulers of the Merchant Marine of the world. That representative is either very young or more intimately acquainted with Morgans' advertising department than with the private office. Those great Lines would not have laid their heads together if by so doing, they were giving the States the power to lop them all off at one fell swoop. The combination is not a combination in the sense of its being an amalgamation of the lines, but an extraneous agreement for a specific purpose, such an agreement as we know something of in these waters. The young man from Morgans had been guilty of a silly piece of vain-boasting for the mercantile marine of the world is certainly never likely to be under the thumb of the States. He forgets there are other seas than his, and ships which never entered those he is acquainted with. It is not necessary to fill a column of figures. A reference to page 711 of the current "Whitaker" may be commended to those who love statistics. They will find there that England owns 8,934 steamers and sailing vessels of 13,656,161 tons. Her colonies have 1,935 ships of 1,052,045, a total of 10,869 ships and 14,708,206 tons. Germany has 1,786 ships of 2,905,782, and France 1,247 of 1,406,883. America has 2,936 ocean-going steamers of 2,231,925 tons. The world's total is 29,091 ships and 30,600,500 tons of which England owns almost half. Yet we are told that America is the real ruler of the Mercantile Marine of the World.

THE MOHURRUM.

IN connection with the celebration of the Mohurrum, it is significant to note that there are indications of the change which is coming over the religious life of India in the rapidly dwindling importance of the festival in various parts of India. In Bombay we have had proof during last week that the occasion is kept up with much of the old fervour, but in other parts of India there is a noticeable decline. This remark particularly applies to Calcutta where not so many years ago the whole city would be upset by the approach of the celebrations. Special police used to be drafted into the town; traffic used to be seriously interrupted, and long processions would stretch from one end of Chowringhee to the other. Then the whole Mohamedan population took a holiday. In recent years, however, the celebrations have attracted fewer and fewer people, and unlike Bombay the processionists now for the most part consist of children. Educated Mohamedans now say that the Mohurrum is not an essential part of their religion, and the fact that the two opposing factions, Shias and Sunnis, and even Hindus now take part in the final march past before the taboots are immersed, is abundant proof that in Calcutta at all events the festival has practically ceased to be a religious one.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Arabia, with the outward Mails of the 11th instant, left Aden at 9 p.m., on the 20th inst., and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m., on Friday next.

THE Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court which commenced on the 3rd inst., and were presided over by the Chief Justice, concluded yesterday.

MR. M. H. Starling, having delivered over charge as acting Judge of the High Court to Mr. Justice Tyebjee, resumed the duties of Clerk of the Crown yesterday.

THE five prisoners in the Forged Will case, who appeared in jail clothes, were placed before the Chief Justice at the Criminal Sessions yesterday, when Mr. Bahadurjee applied for leave to withdraw the charges of perjury which were pending against the prisoners. The Chief Justice pointed out that the application should be made by the Advocate-General in person; and said that as that officer was not in Bombay, the case would be traversed to the next Sessions.

SIR CHARLES RIVAZ is gazetted Honorary Colonel of the Punjab Light Horse.

A TELEGRAM received from Sydney says that 87 cases of plague have occurred since the recent outbreak, that 34 proved fatal and 22 have recovered.

IN respect to the memory of the late Mr. C. G. Clark, Assistant Collector of Abkari, all the offices, Customs, Opium, Tobacco, Accounts, Abkari, and the Reporter General's Department were closed yesterday afternoon.

COLONEL JOUBERT is gazetted to officiate as Inspector-General of Hospitals in the United Provinces, vice Colonel Hutcheson, on leave; and Colonel Geoffrey Hall is appointed Administrative Medical Officer, Central Provinces.

AT the fourth sitting of the University Commission in Lahore on Thursday, Mr. Hemmy, Professor of Science at the Government College, propounded a brand new scheme for converting existing universities in India into teaching universities, based upon the methods of Melbourne University, which he regarded as more suitable to Indian conditions than the models of the Home universities. The increased cost of maintenance, he suggested, would fall upon the Local Government, who would control the finances of the unversity; though how the Government could control the finances without controlling all else, the witness did not explain.

A BOOK OF THE HOUR.

THE PERSONALITY OF THE BRITISH BLUEJACKET.

REMARKS BY MR. ARNOLD WHITE IN A REVIEW.

Since Fielding made his memorable voyage to Lisbon and described the British bluejacket of 1754, there has never been a time when the British public knew less of the British man-of-warsman. Unrepresented in Parliament, and forbidden to write to the newspapers, his opinions, hopes, ambitions, and prejudices are hidden from his fellow countrymen. The personality of the private soldier has been revealed to the world by Mr. Rudyard Kipling. The personality of the British bluejacket is a mystery to the man on the omnibus. Since Captain Marryat finished his inimitable series of sea stories, no worthy successor has succeeded in spinning purely naval yarns.

This book is a peculiar production. So far as is known, it has remained unnoticed by a single journal of importance. The writer, Mr. Lionel Yexley, himself served our late Queen as a man-of-warsman. On his retirement he devoted himself to the interests of bluejackets, or "matloes," as they are called in the naval slang of to-day.

Mr. Yexley's yarns are written in dialect. To understand them a glossary is necessary. The dialect of the lower deck, like the "notions" of Winchester College, is not a fixed vocabulary. It is always in a state of flux. New words originate in the ever-changing conditions of our modern fleet. The reader of three yarns who will patiently master the dialect of our bluejackets will learn why the young cook of a seaman's mess is called a Nordenfelt.

SAILORS' NICKNAMES.

The title, "Told at One Bell," carries its own meaning. At one bell, when the mess traps have been cleared away and the grog is placed on the mess table, it has ever been the custom for the cook of the mess to call his chums to drink and over a full basin, spin yarns about old times, old ships, and old skippers. Grog is drunk out of a basin, not out of a cup or a glass. Mr. Yexley's yarns are as well-known throughout the Navy as Rudyard Kippling's "Soldiers Three" are known on shore. The author has given to the world two characters—Wiggie and Birdie—who are as familiar to bluejackets as Mr. Cutcliffe Hyne's, Captain Kettle to civilians. Mr. W. D. Stott, of his Majesty's Coastguard, is, I believe, the original creator of Wiggie and Birdie.

These yarns reflect the life of the lower deck. Imagine the condition of men who are compelled to live by day and sleep by night in a crowd under the strictest form of discipline. Day and night the matloe" of a battleship is one of a crowd. Personal characteristics are accordingly quickly noted and form the subject of nick names. By his nickname if a bluejacket is known.

Before describing some of these stories, it is necessary to translate some of the commoner terms of seamen's slang. First, as regards nicknames.

A person whose head is above the ordinary size would be dubed "Nutty, a stout man Tubby or bags, a tall man Lofty, a short man shorty. If a man is good looking he would be referred to as a gear chap or good goose, while, on the other hand, a plain man would be called Ruff or Bogey. There are a certain class of names in the service, which have their distinctive sobriquet; for instance, all Greens are Sinners, all Clarks, Nobbies, all Martins, Pinchers, all Millers, Dusties. The master-at-arms is called Jonty, and his satellites, the ship's corporals, Crushers."

JACK'S PENAL CODE.

So much for the personal element; but it is in the conditions of everyday life that Jack shows his wealth of resource in the matter of fixing apt phrases. Let us go to his punishments. These he takes philosophically, and if 10A comes his way for a slight breach of discipline, he does the extra work without complaining, because, being a true sportsman, he plays the game, and argues that "having called the tune he must expect to pay the fiddler. Now, 10 A is a very disagreeable punishment, and men undergoing this have to eat their meals under the sentry's charge, instead of in their mess! have to stand on the quarter-deck from 8 p. m. till 10 p. m. facing the paint work. Their grog is stopped, also smoking and in their watch below, instead of amusing themselves as they think fit, have to perform all kinds of unpleasant and dirty tasks under the superintendence of one of the "Crushers." And yet Jack does not take these to heart. Should he get seven days' 10 A he tells his messmates that he has got "sevenpenn'orth," and shall "be dining out for the next few days." In exactly the same spirit he tells them—referring to the period spent on the quarter-deck—that he is undergoing a "seven days' course in astronomy from 8 till 10." Should his offence be so serious as to warrant imprisonment, he "retires to his country mansion for a change of air and scenery."

To pass on to another aspect of the bluejacket's vocabulary, it should be explained that a seaman man never sleep he "catches the bird," or "carries six foot of planking." A man who is the worse for liquor is not "drunk" or "boozed" or "half seas over," as on shore, but "tin-hatted." A man who does a thing for which he is afterwards sorry, and gives expression to his thoughts, is said to be "flogging the cat." To be brass rags is to be the best of friends. To quote from Captain W. P. Drury:—

When Pincher Martin, Ordinary, and Nobby Clark, A.B., desire to prove the brotherly love and trust with which each inspires the other, it is their pleasing custom to keep their brass-work cleaning rags in a joint ragbag. But should relations thereafter become strained between them, the bag owner casts forth upon the deck, as though they were infected, his sometime brother's rags, and with the parting of brass rags hostilities begin.

HUNGRY JACK.

So that chums are alluded to as "raggies," or a man will call his chum "rags," which, although to the uninitiated would appear to be a term of reproach, is in reality one of endearment.

In the matter of food, Jack is facetious. There are few pleasures at sea. Food is one of them. It is difficult to over rate the intense feeling excited on the lower deck of every ship in the Navy by the refusal of the Treasury to sanction the recommendations of Admiral Rice's Committee for improving the seamen's rations. The preserved mutton supplied to the fleet is known as "Fanny Adams" or "Harriet Lane."

When on fresh provisions, Jack speaks of his dinner as a straight bake, a burnt offering, or a pheasant. This is when a joint of meat is put on a tin dish and baked alone. When the meat is placed on the top of the potatoes Jack refers to the dish as a schooner on the rocks.

Bluejackets generally refer to their officers by a nickname. Admiral, Sir John Fisher is known as Jackie. Lord Charles Beresford is affectionately known as Charlie throughout the service. If an officer is known by his Christian name he is popular. Taking officers generally, the captain is the skipper, the first lieutenant No 1 or Jemmy the One, the gunnery lieutenant Gunnery Jack, the boatswain is Tommy Pipes, the gunner Blue Lights, the chaplain Sky Pilot or Holy Joe, the paymaster the pusser, the doctor Sawbones and coming down to the lower ranks, the bandsman is "Bandy or "Windjammer" the sickbayman "Doctor." sometimes "Poultice "Mixer," the marines "Jollies," signalmen "Bunting Tossers," and the seaman class generally "Matloes" or "Flatfoots." The term "Jack Tar" is never heard in the Navy.

SOME STORIES.

Nowadays Jack's sweetheart is known as "his long-haired chum," The Term "Nordenfelt," to which reference has been made, is often used in the one bell yarns, and may be explained in the words of the author:

Some years ago the Nordenfelt gun, which is a quick-firing machine gun, was introduced into the service, superseding the old Gatling gun. About this time, as a sop to the clamour of the temperance party, young men when rated ordinary seamen, on attaining the age of eighteen, did not draw their daily allowance of grog, as had always been the case hitherto, but were allowed so much tea and sugar instead, until they were twenty, when they could draw their grog if they so wished.

(Concluded on page 6.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

THE SPION KOP CONTROVERSY.

LONDON, April 21.

A "Standard" telegram from Pretoria says it has reason to believe that a tentative agreement, affording a basis of peace, has reached the Burghers who have been summoned to meet at different rendezvous on dates agreed upon, and that an armistice has been promised for the actual dates of the various meetings.

Sir Charles Warren writes to the papers to say that some of the most important of the Spion Kop documents are still withheld, and that without these, those published give a totally incorrect view, and are injurious to his reputation.

He trusts Government will publish the complete documents immediately. Meanwhile he refrains from any further statement at present.

SOLDIER'S BARRACK LIFE.

Lord Roberts has requested an opinion from various commanding officers as to the means of making barrack life less irksome and more in accordance with the improvement made in the classes now furnishing recruits.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE DEMONSTRATIONS IN SWEDEN.

Universal suffrage demonstrations took place in all towns in Sweden yesterday.

At Stockholm the Police charged the demonstrators, who were proceeding to the King's Palace, with swords and several were wounded.

The Palace is now guarded by troops.

THE CHINA TARIFF.

The "Times" strongly condemns the opposition to Sir J. L. Mackay's Tariff scheme as showing a singularly narrow and short sighted view of the interests of commerce. If the merchants refuse to support the wise initiative of the foreign office now, they will not command much sympathy when next they complain of the latter's neglect.

THE STATE OF BELGIUM.

LONDON, April 20.

The firmness of the Belgian Government has had an excellent effect, and the country is tranquil.

The Labour Executive have ordered a cessation of the strike.

AFFAIRS IN THE NEAR EAST.

Small but desperate encounters between the Turkish troops and Bulgarian bands about twenty strong or less, are increasingly frequent on the frontier, and many have been killed on both sides.

A serious question has arisen in the Near East owing to Russia and Servia pressing strongly for the consecration of M. Firmilian who has long been the Servian Bishop of Uskub, but not consecrated owing to the vehement opposition of the Bulgarians.

The Sultan recently partially assented to the consecration, but has now decided on its postponement.

The question creates much bitterness in Servia and Bulgaria. The Russian support of M. Firmilian is not clear, and has evoked much comment.

THE TRANSATLANTIC LINER COMBINATION.

A representative of the New York firm of Morgans which engineered the Transatlantic liner combination, says it will make the United States the real rulers of the Merchant Marine of the World.

MR. SEDDON AT SYDNEY.

NEW ZEALAND AND FEDERATION.

Mr. Seddon has arrived at Sydney en route to the Coronation. In a speech made at a banquet in his honour, he said that New Zealand was prepared to extend the olive branch in the matter of joining the Commonwealth.

[It has been decided by New Zealand that she has nothing to gain and much to lose by union with the Commonwealth. Neither as regards legislative independence, finance, postal and telegraph services, the administration of justice, agricultural, industrial and commercial interests, nor the social condition of the working classes and coloured labour, would New Zealand be assisted by federation. She would moreover suffer by the enforced absence for six months of the year of some of her abler citizens, who would be attending the Commonwealth Parliament. But when she arrived at this conclusion, New Zealand overlooked the question of defence. She relies on England and as evidence of her desire to share in the work of imperial defence, contributed forces largely to the South African War. There are also commercial reasons which may have led to the altered opinion expressed by Mr. Seddon.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, April 21.

The P. and O. steamer Arabia with the English Mails of the 11th instant, left here for Bombay at 9 p.m. yesterday, and the steamer China for Colombo and Australia at the same time and date.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, April 19.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sutherland arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, April 19.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Borneo arrived from Colombo this morning.

MARSEILLES, April 19.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt, which left Bombay on the 5th instant, arrived here to-day (Saturday).

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Silesia, from Japan, left Hongkong for Bombay, on the afternoon of the 19th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's SS "Tirol" from Trieste left Suez for Bombay on the morning of the 21st inst and is expected to arrive here on the 1st May.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, April 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggar 3 30-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 3-4
Bar Silver	24 1-16

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MEETING YESTERDAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, April 21.

The Bombay Legislative Council met to-day at Government House, Mahableshwar, His Excellency the Governor presiding. The only business was the third reading of the Bombay Police Bill.

Sir Charles Ollivant, in moving the third reading, observed that on the second reading amendments were proposed in respect to certain clauses which Government were unable to accept, but in regard to which he promised to consider whether some slight alterations could be made. Since then he had given careful attention to any criticism in the public press, and found no suggestions had been made except those already carefully considered in Select Committee and by the Council. In respect to one clause undoubtedly some misapprehension existed. This was in reference to the clause relating to compensation for damage done by riot. He explained that it was within the discretion of the Chief Presidency Magistrate to state which sub-ward, compensation, if any, should be recovered from, and it did not follow that the sub-ward in which the disturbance took place would be liable. If rioters from the east created a disturbance in the west, compensation would be recovered in the sub-ward whence they came. Regarding the power of the police to stop noises, he explained that the wording of the clause had been altered so that the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of Police shall be satisfied a nuisance is created before summarily stopping music. "Thirty miles" had been substituted for "fifty" in the clause relating to summoning witnesses, and where the police wished to occupy a building for strategical purposes. In the event of disturbance he had provided that compensation should be paid in case of substantial injury.

The Hon. Mr. Dikshit took exception to one or two clauses as they stood, but thankfully acknowledged that Sir Charles Ollivant had fulfilled the promise given on the last occasion, and observed that the bill was considerably improved. The third reading was carried.

The Governor in closing the proceedings, paid a tribute to Sir Charles Ollivant's work on the Council, and observed that Government would have another opportunity of publicly testifying their sense of obligation to him for his general services in the Bombay Presidency.

Sir Charles Ollivant returned thanks to His Excellency, and thanked the members of Council for the way they had assisted him in doing his duty on the Council.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE LATE MR. RHODES' WILL.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR INDIA.

CALCUTTA, April 21.

The "Indian Daily News" publishes the following cablegram:—It is understood that the Trustees of the late Cecil Rhodes have power to extend his scholarships to India.

THE BUDGET ACTION OPPOSITION.

The opposition to some of the proposals of Sir M. Hicks-Beach's budget is growing apace. The "Economist" and "Statist" unreservedly condemn the budget in toto. Hostility to cheque stamp duty is general.

OPPOSITION TO THE EDUCATION BILL.

The Non-conformists have opened a fierce agitation against the Education Bill.

THE RUSSIAN ASSASSINATION.

The assassin of the Russian Minister of the Interior is exulting over the success of his deed. He says that he had vowed vengeance for the punishment dealt out by the late Minister of the Interior to rioters at Keiff. All St. Petersburg exults at the deed, as the students specially women were shamefully treated at Keiff.

DEATH OF DR. TALMAGE.

The death is announced of Dr. Dewitt Talmage the great American preacher.

[Thomas Dewitt Talmage was born in Bound Brook, N. J., 1832. After graduating at new Brunswick Theological Seminary in 1856, he was ordained pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church in Belleville, N.J. During the Civil War he was chaplain of a Pennsylvania regiment, and was chaplain of the 13th New York Regiment. In 1869 he was made pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1870 his congregation erected a new semicircular church of wood and iron, capable of seating 3,400 persons. This building, known as the Brooklyn Tabernacle, was enlarged in 1871 so as to seat 500 more, but it was destroyed by fire on December 22, 1872. On February 22, 1874, a new tabernacle was dedicated. He was a popular lecturer, and appeared once a week in this capacity. He attracted large audiences and his sermons were published weekly in nearly 600 religious and secular journals in that country and in Europe, being translated into various languages. The University of the city of New York gave him the degree of M.A. in 1862, and he received that of D.D. from the University of Tennessee in 1884. Numerous lectures and addresses and sketches and light essays on moral subjects have been printed in magazines and weekly papers.

Principal Works.—"The Christian at Work" New York, 1873—76), "The Advance of Chicago" (1877-78), and he conducted "Frank Leslie's (Sunday Magazine." Dr. Talmage has published "The Almond Tree in Blossom" (Philadelphia, 1870), "Crumbs Swept Up" (1870), "Sermons" (4 vols., New York, 1872-75), "Abominations of Modern Society" (New York, 1872, 2nd ed., 1876), "One Thousand Gems, or Brilliant Passages and Anecdotes' (1873), "Old Wells Dug Out" (1874, "Around the Tea-Table" (Philadelphia. (1874), "Sports that Kill (New York, 1875), "Every-Day Religion" (1875), "Night Sides of City Life" (1878,) "Masque Torn Off (1879), "The Brooklyn Tabernacle, a Collection of 104 Sermons (1884), and "The Marriage Ring "(1886).]

THE SHIKARI AND BEATERS

ACCUSED IMPRISONED.

POONA, April 21.

Colonel Minchin Cantonment Magistrate, delivered Judgment to-day in the case in which Lieutenant Hogg, Royal Scots, charged Shivaga Gopala, Maruti Gopal, Bhau Saidoo and Pandarinath Ganpati all cultivators of Virji with voluntarily causing hurt.

The magistrate found the first two accused guilty and sentenced them to one month's simple imprisonment each. The others were acquitted.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Funds have been sanctioned for quarters for four lady nurses at Agra, four at Wellington and one at Quetta, the work to commence this season.

It is proposed to add 36 horses to each of the six British Cavalry Regiments of the field army in India.

Lieutenant Traill, 2nd Bombay Lancers, is about to be appointed to the Corps of Guides Anandale Gymkhana.

Sir Edmond Elles has accepted the post of President of the Anandale Gymkhana Committee for the ensuing season.

SIMLA SEASON.

THE CALLING QUESTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, April 17.

Early visitors to Simla this year may be a little disappointed in the aspect of the place. The absence of snow and rain during the winter, leaves the hillsides more dry and barren in appearance than they usually are at the time of year. There is the compensation that fewer window panes have been cracked by the frost—the first demand of the Simla house holder is usually for the glazier with a couple of dozen incomprehensibly broken panes to replace—and less damage to the ornamental wood work of roofs has been done by quantities of heavy snow slipping down and off them. But on the ways and walks of the forest, usually so attractive in April, we miss the splendour of the rhododendrons. Very few trees have blossomed, and of those the flowers are small and pinched. All the wild fruit-trees which charm so widely with their delicate pink and white bloom, have been hurried into premature display and are over; and one sees—not I confess, without congratulation—the Jhampanis of people who rob the khudsides wholesale, the commonest sinners being residents in the hotels, returning depressed and empty-handed. In the gardens every thing is very forward, and the rose bushes pushing fast into bloom, only, one saddy apprehends, to meet the hot sun of May without the usual defence of moisture about their roots. We are still looking forward with anxiety to a thorough parching later on, though I write in grey and unfriendly weather which may yield rain before to-morrow. However, there is little use in melancholy forebodings—Providence often, for one thing, sends May thunder storms to temper the dust to the dweller in this Arcady, who has small cause to grumble at the worst. In addition to being distinctly off her looks in the matter of April prettiness however, Simla must confess herself to every new comer just now a very untidy house-keeper. The great gashes of the advancing railway are visible from every point of view, and the new Civil Secretariat building, of which a few feet of buttresses are already to be seen uprearing, make a focus for all sorts of irregular traffic in her midst. Alterations in small trading premises are also going on, and prosperity appears to have overtaken the bunnia on the Choura Maidan to the extent of enabling him to enlarge and beautify his establishment till it is distinctly more important architecturally, than the Branch Post Office opposite. Altogether we are in a more than usually shivering and uncomfortable state, and nobody is really happy but the carpenters and the dhurzies, who have been so thinned out by plague down below that they are getting almost any wages.

Some industrious paragraphist has been circulating the report that the course adopted by the wives of Members of Council regarding the calling custom—I had almost written the calling nuisance—is causing "heart-burning" in Simla. It may be, but, I, for one, have not perceived it outside of the columns of the newspaper to which it was confided. The injury imputed, lies, of course, in the fact that these ladies have decided to return the innumerable visits made to them, by post, not in the least from any indifference to social obligation, but simply from their physical inability to perform the task of returning such visits in person. I suppose the first enquiry made by the summer visitor to Simla, after she has hung up her phulkarries and unpacked her clothes, is for the addresses of Members of Council and other persons so important in the official heirarchy that she must infallibly—it is an article of conscience—"call" upon them. In some societies high official position acts rather as a protection against this kind of thing; people feel a very proper shyness to add to the burdens of ladies already so heavily weighted. But the Memsahib knows no mercy; she has been brought up in the tradition, now unfortunately too well established, that these people entertain and ought to entertain not only their own friends and the members of their own department of the public service, but every man Jack and Madam Jill who chooses to ask them to do it by leaving a card upon them. Hence they are quite disproportionately visited, and the bearers of their households must come in for large perquisites in the sale of waste paper. Two seasons ago, one or two ladies whose health absolutely forbade their crawling about Simla for two hours in the midday sun to return this civility, made the innovation of sending cards by post. The system was well in vogue already, among ladies who were known to each other. Simla observed and noted, with bated breath. Social convulsions were predicted—nobody knew exactly what would happen, but something certainly would. Of course nothing did. People accepted the cards and were quite pleased to attend the At Homes which followed. This year I understand the procedure has become established in so far as the wives-in-Council are concerned, and the sooner it spreads to be the general practice the better. The conditions under which we live in India make it necessary that newcomers should introduce themselves, but why they should be permitted to lay a tax upon the community is not so easily understood. Once the intimation of their arrival is made and acknowledged, the ordinary customs hold meeting and invitation take place as a matter of course, and social life is no whit the poorer because visiting cards have been brought in by the postman instead of wearily deposited in a box, more or less visible on the trunk of a deodar usually several hundred feet above or below the Mali. It is quite time a protest was made against this iniquity, and the ladies whose official position entitles them to take the lead in such a matter, are to be congratulated upon the courage with which they have initiated the change.

Simla has been undergoing a plague scare during the past few days, some hundreds of jhampanis and other hill men making a bolt for their homes regardless of arrears of pay and prospective employment. The reason appears to have been in connection with the issue, through the Health Officer, of an announcement that coolies could be inoculated against plague, free of charge, at the hospital. This was at once construed into an official order for the forcible inoculation of coolies. Excited jhampanis discussed the matter in every compound. One was told that "everyone" was being seized and forcibly inoculated: that the "tikka wallahas" instrument was terrible. That immediately he had used it the victim fell down and swellings appeared on his neck and that he died: that two, ten, twenty, deaths had already occurred, and finally that the teller was going that very night to make tracks for home. If God elected to kill him by plague, that was the will of God, but to die at the hands of the tikka wallah was not in any way necessary. It was mostly job coolies and men not in regular employment who ran away. A few ladies lost their jhampanis, but in most cases it was possible to laugh servants if not out of their fears, at least into the resolution to stay on a few days longer. This tied them over last Monday, when it was solemnly announced with beat of drum that no one was to be inoculated except as a favour, and now everyone is reassured. I understand it is proposed to charge two annas for the privilege of inoculation in future, a very sensible arrangement, for the hillman is far more likely to appreciate and ask for treatment he has to pay for than what is more or less forced upon his notice as a free gift.

The remarkable thing about the plague is that it has not yet appeared in Simla though the place is thronged with Punjabis, a large proportion of whom come from places like Jullundur and Umballa, where the disease is rife. Everything is in readiness to deal with it when it arrives. A disinfecting-gang has been organised, a supply of appliances laid in, plague camps have been staked out at Boileauganj, in Chota Simla, and on a spur running eastward from the Elysium Hill, the three extreme points of the station, so that no time may be lost in preliminaries when the moment for taking action arrives. Meanwhile there is little to prevent the Simla dhurzi from taking two days leave to bury relatives dead of the plague in the plains, and returning with quiet unconcern to continue his labours on the memsahib's frock. Since we do not know of these things, however, when they happen they trouble us not.

Mr. John Elliot, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, takes six months' leave from May 11th. Mr. John Murray, Professor of Physics, Muir Central College, and Meteorological Reporter to the Government of the United Provinces, will probably act.

AN EXILE'S SONG.

I heard the summons of the East,
And I answered—Lo! I come.

What did I leave? Only the land
That is mine, by my fathers won,
That my fathers fought and died for,
That ought to have nourished their son:
That holds all that's best and fairest,
(But I did not know it then)
The country of right and freedom,
The only pure mother of men:
Where the battle of life is not easy
And he must be strong who would stand;
But better to die in that battle
And better a failure that's grand,
Yes, better than ease and stagnation,
And monotonous monthly pay,
And the same dreary round of existence
From dawn to the close of the day:
Better to fight with the heroes
And to strike where the strokes are strong,
To feel the wild whirl of the conflict,
To press through the thickest throng,
To stand near the banner a moment,
The banner of progress and light,
And fall by the glorious colours,
Than to sleep through this Eastern night:
Better to hold near the centre
And feel the deep pulse of the world,
Than to drift away to the eddies,
Better for us to be hurled
For one moment of glorious living
On the crest of the mighty wave,
Then, dashed on some merciless boulder,
To lie in an English grave.
Hear what I say, O my brothers!
Yours is the priceless right,
You are the heirs of the battle,
You were to lead in the fight,
You were to help things onward,
Would you surrender your place
And lay down the sword of your fathers
And live in an idle disgrace,
Away from the matchless music,
The glorious chorus that springs
From the throats of the men and women
Who live at the centre of things!

In the thick of the battle, my brothers,
Fight on through the heat of the day,
There's a crown for the man who fights onward,
But none for the turner away.

D.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS OF THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT SERIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you permit me to draw, through your columns, the attention of Government and the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, to the arrears in which the I. L. R. series of the Bombay High Court Reports of cases have run into. From the title page of the yearly issues of the Index of these reports, it will be noticed that the editorial staff is by no means small. As regards the great delay in reporting cases, take, for instance, the 1st of February No. of this year, you will find in it, a judgment delivered in June is reported, *i. e.* after seven months. The next two, reported in the same No., were delivered in July, the next eight judgments after that in August, and the last two in September, so that taking even the latest judgments, they are reported after four months' delay. This delay becomes inexplicable all the more, when one takes into consideration the fact that, in a local publication by private enterprise, and called "The Bombay Law Reporter," the judgments reported are quite up-to-date. Compare, for instance, the contents of the number of that journal for period ending 31st January last, and one sees that in it judgments, dated 19th December, 20th December, 6th January (four judgments of that date) 16th January (three judgments) 9th January, 15th January, 17th December, 10th January and 21st January 1902 are published. But what puzzles us lawyers most is the fact that the editor of this private law journal is on the staff of the Government of Bombay Law Reports. So that if he is able to get at and publish judgments, quite up-to-date for his own private journal, why are they not available for the Government publication? One answer to this may be found in the explanation that the judgments for publication in the Government journal are in arrears, because of want of space, as only a certain number of pages are devoted to each month's issue. But this difficulty can be easily overcome by a few more pages being added to, say the number for April or May next, and all judgments in arrears printed off, and after that there would be very little arrears. It is rather hard on lawyers to have to subscribe to two law journals (one Government edition and the other published by private enterprise) in order that they may have all delivered judgments up to date before them.—Yours, etc.

A BOMBAY LAWYER.

20th April.

THE MARQUARDT'S FAREWELL CONCERT.

Last night at Watson's Annexe Herr and Madame Marquardt, whose performances at the Novelty Theatre on Thursday and Friday evenings created such a favourable impression, gave a farewell entertainment. The performance was given in response to requests from quite a number of those who had heard and appreciated the music of these talented artistes, and who were loth to let them leave Bombay without having had one more opportunity of listening to them. A capital audience assembled therefore, and the enjoyment of the evening was rendered perfect by the electric punkah. Several of the selections that were given last evening had found places in the two previous entertainments at the Novelty Theatre, but that did not detract in any way from the excellence of the programme; which opened with the beautiful "Fantasia Faust" (Sarasate). In this piece Herr Marquardt proved once more how complete is his mastery of the technique of the violin. In his rendering of "Scene de Ballet" (de Beriot) his harmonics were magnificent, Madame Marquardt gave as harp solos "The Chimes of Sydney (Bratschuck) and "Elegy" (Parish Alvars). Her playing once more called for delighted and enthusistic applause. In the course of the entertainment also Herr and Madame Marquardt gave the duets "Nocturno" (Chopin), "The Brook" (Saurat), Handel's Largo, and "Mazurka de Concert" (Music). Mr. F. W. Gymer, (Baritone) and Mr. Edgar Faulkner (tenor) also contributed to the programme, and Mrs. F. W. Gymer presided very ably at the piano.

In the last six days, from the 13th to 18th April inclusive, there have been three imported and one indigenous case of plague in Lahore city, two indigenous cases in Mozang, five indigenous cases in Anarkalli, and three indigenous cases in Landa Bazaar. The infected line of dhobis' houses in Dhobi Mandi has been disinfected, and there have been no fresh cases there for the last six days.

Owing to slight rises in Bombay, Sind and Bombay Native States, Baroda and Rajputana, there has been an increase of 6,500 persons on relief, the total number being now 369,000. A meeting of the India People's Famine Fund will be held at Simla on the 29th to consider applications for allotments. The Hon'ble Mr. Ibbetson will probably preside.

The Madras Diocesan Committee of the S. P. G. at its last meeting passed the following Resolution —"As a mark of respect to the memory of the late Bishop Gell, the Committee desires to express its appreciation of the great loss which the Church, especially in its Missionary aspect, has sustained by his death, and to record the deep debt of gratitude which the Society owes to him for his unfailing zeal, sympathy and liberality in the cause of Missions. The Committee also desires to offer to Miss Gell its sincere condolence in her heavy bereavement."

A BOMBAY HILL STATION.

I must, in honesty, writes a correspondent of the "C. and M. Gazette" begin by giving myself utterly away. My acquaintance with hill stations in the Bombay Presidency is strictly confined to one of these health resorts, and that by no means an important one. Neither the hill nor the society to be found, there is particularly towering. No Government House forms a centre of light, nor is there even a club. The place has however, points (an elaborate joke this!) of interest and beauty. It is likewise within reach of Bombay. To me it possessed the further inestimable advantage of not being a place where I am likely to meet superior officers who might say with a frown on their faces—what are "you" doing here? All the dignitaries go to Mahableshwar and Simla where they meet their equals. I very much doubt if the average globe trotter who had done India has ever heard of the place. And yet, though my experience is confined to this one hill station, it has the great advantage of being a complete experience. Socrates said, or if he didn't, some other wise man did It is better to know one thing exceedingly well than to have a smattering of many things. And so my very thorough knowledge of one little hill station is probably of more value than mere nodding, acquaintance with Simla, Mussoorie, Darjeeling Ootacamund, Abu and Mahableshwar. With this "apologia pro verbis nostris," let us proceed.

There is one remarkable feature about my hill station, which for brevity and without any regard to truth is hereinafter called Paradise, and that is its consistency. I have now known Paradise not a few years and I find no alteration in it.

'Change and decay in all around I see,
But Paradise is always dull to me.

It is true that there are what might be called accidental circumstances. The superintendent is one of these. He seldom lasts more than a couple of years and while he lasts his idiosyncracies will out. When I first knew Paradise, it had a botanical superintendent. So long as he was allowed his run of the woods, the ferns, the berries and the flowers, the rest did not matter. We were singularly happy in those days, and well do I remember many a pleasant and instructive walk with the old man, he dilating on this fern and that orchid and unfolding the wonders of nature,—a walk usually ending with a cheroot and a glass of very excellent milk punch in his verandah. After him came a horsey superintendent, whose one craze in life was to classify the hill tats. And so, from the two great divisions of masters and servants ponies he evolved (a) the special pony; (b) the first class pony; (c) the second class pony; (d) the diminutive outsider. The classification was at first a little confusing. Having a first class pony, what more could one wish for? It was like the grocer's classification of eggs. But experience showed that even special ponies were not immaculate, and one occasionally came across a second class pony that was really quite good, and so after a while we ceased to ask in which class the superintendent had placed a pony, and judged it on its merits with the almost unfailing verdict.—

'All bad, very, very bad.
As bad as bad can be.

Then there were other superintendents, but the command 'De mortuis nil nisi bonum' forbids our saying anything of them. As superintendents, they are dead,—a merciful release for them and us!

So much, then, for that accidental circumstance, the superintendent. There are other accidental circumstances in Paradise. All the really important points of view have long since been discovered and named. It is nevertheless the fashion for superintendents, eminent civilians and others to cut away a tree or two on the edge of the cliff, deposit some gravel and a garden seat, and call the place Arabella (if that is the name of the dear one) Point. Thus do these little minds think to build themselves a monument more lasting than brass, forgetful alike of landslips and the eternal growth the forest. So also the fashionable hotel is an of cidental circumstance, sometimes it is one, sometimes another. But what matters since the food is the same, the waiters Goanese, and the hotel piano equally execrable.

Having thus cleared away the brushwood, as it were, I proceed to my first great classification. It is the tendency of modern scientific philosophy to classify, and I follow its lead with a four-fold effort. And so would divide Paradise into 1, men; 2 women, 3 children, 4. ponies. This classification has nothing to do with the superficies upon which these various animals live. Even excluding that, however. I am compelled to admit that my classification is not inclusive. There are also monkeys, butterflies, snakes and coolies. None of these, however, have any other than a remote connection with the great Yea and Nay of the place, and for the present I leave them aside. Let us consider Paradise as a congeries of men, women, children and ponies. Let us ask why they are there, what are they doing, and what purpose do they serve? If needs be, we shall have an in conclusion, and a just one more word.

Why then are they there? If you believe the guidebook, it is because Paradise is situated at an altitude of some 2,500 feet, is open to the sea breezes and is replete with scenes of surpassing beauty. That is what the guide-book tells us, but we must never believe what we are told or at any rate we must not think it a complete explanation. Paradise is called a health resort: you would naturally expect it to be full of invalids. If so, never were invalids better disguised. In the morning riding, in the forenoon playing ping-pong, leap-frog or some other congenial pastime, in the afternoon tennis, in the evening dancing and music. If this be the life for an invalid let us be. Now I think that in order to understand why people are in a place, you must know who the people are And so I ask who are the men you find in Paradise? And in this connection I am reminded of two lines of I. K. Stephens applied to a Cambridge hostel, now happily defunct.

Where every prospect pleases,
and the only man is vile.

Perhaps this is a little hard on the men on Paradise. There are occasionally more than one man, and even the one man is not always vile. From Saturday to Monday, for instance, the is full of a very deserving class—the hardworking husband. He is there because his wife is, and while we recognise that, if she were not, the last thing he would think of doing would be to leave his comfortable club or bungalow for the doubtful delights of Paradise, still at the same time he is doing his duty, and Paradise may be sometimes Paradise if she is there. Leaving the hard-worked husbands out, we come to the casual tripper. It is quite a mistake to think that he is there for reasons of altitude, sea breeze or scienic beauty. He is there for the gymkhana, for the dances, for the flirtations, to be vulgar and brief, for the spree. Of course too he, which is but a swell of the lesser magnitude in Bombay, becomes almost a deity in Paradise. Mr. So and So, he is so good at theatricals, plays the piano so nicely, is the best partner at tennis, and really knows all the nice people in Bombay. Mr. So and So will be much made of, mothers will consult him as to the health of their babes, the manager will be obsequious, chokras from Bombay offices will make a hero of him, and last and worst of all the gushing girl will annex him. O gushing girl in them methinks I see the very spirit of Paradise. Thou art there with others of thy class. The tennis ground is thine. Thou knowest all the shady rides and pleasant nooks. Every morning thou strollest arm-in-arm with another of thy class to the breakfast table. Every evening thou strollest back to thy rooms, arm-in-arm but not with another gushing girl. Thy phrases are these—

"O won't you sing to us?"
"I do love Echo."
"Shall we go for a ride to-morrow morning to Governor's Hill?"
"You naughty man."
"And you will write to me sometimes."

The gushing girl—she is always the same. She calls the other gushing girls by their Christian names, and she will call you by yours, O tenderfoot, if you give her a chance; she will tell your fortune by palmistry, or let you tell hers, and the great thing is that it should take a long time. She will ask you coyly if you like her hat and you had better say you do. She will look at the stars and the moon and she will not to look in her eyes while she does it. She will expect you tell you all about herself and there will be much imagination in the story. In the course of time you will write a sonnet for her album and she will declare it to be perfectly sweet. Then the rains will come, and when you see her again in Bombay, you will wonder how she has suddenly become so plain and uninteresting, and very probably you will omit to ask her for a dance at the first Yacht Club Cinderella.

There are a few men who go to Paradise to obtain rest, and they have my sympathy. In the morning they will be awakened by the children playing at soldiers. After breakfast they will be disturbed by the amatory conversation of the newly married couple in the next verandah. The afternoon will doubtless be enlivened by a judicious selection from the latest comic operas and from Sheard's Comic annual. There may possibly be amateur theatricals on foot, and in that case the voice of the villain will recall them from dreamland. After dinner they will be pressed to make up a lancers and will find it difficult to refuse. There is no rest in Paradise.

I have already dealt with the gushing girl, but I do not think I have said enough about the married woman. In some hill stations I am told this class is very frivolous. It is not frivolous in Paradise. It consists of two divisions—those who keep lamenting that they are not at Mahableshwar but then it is so much more convenient for Charlie,' and those who endeavour to find in Paradise stepping stones to Society in Bombay. The day is spent in comparing the respective merits of respective babies in unnecessarily sending for the doctor, in speculating whether Charlie will come up on Friday or on Saturday. There is a good deal of rather two-penny-half-penny gossip, and in each hotel there are at least three cliques—the fast clique, the staid clique and the outsiders. I have heard a lady say—one meets such terrible people in Paradise and it is so awkward when you come back to Bombay.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE DRAPERY TRADE.

COFFEE PLANTING IN AUSTRALIA.

THE COPPER MARKET.

LONDON, April 4.

Extensive correspondence from all parts of the United Kingdom recently published by the "Draper" gives reports of the retail trade in drapery in the winter season just ended. There are nearly 400 letters from persons engaged in the business, and although wide differences are perceptible in the recorded experience, it is possible to collect a distinct impression of the characteristics of the season. On the whole, these present a picture of the economic condition of our people which is by no means so discouraging as some authorities appear to think. The weather, always an important factor in this branch of trade, was not ideal from the draper's point of view. What he desires in winter is an early frost, which will send buyers into the shops in search of warm clothing and household winter equipment. There was hardly any severe wintry weather until the latter half of January—in many places it occurred later,—and business was not active until then, although the sale of other than strictly winter goods was fairly well sustained. When it did come the cold brought in customers quickly enough, but a late season never induces so large a demand as an early one. Still, the amount disposed of is prevailingly described as nearly, if not quite, equal to that of a good average winter, and only in exceptional cases are stocks held over at all heavy. Much is said as to the purchasing power of the people. Only in a few cases has the volume of business been seriously lessened by slackness of employment amongst wage-earners, and only in the case of the Grimsby fishermen is a strike referred to as a cause of poverty. In some Lancashire and Yorkshire towns, and in rare cases elsewhere, partial stoppage of machinery or short time is mentioned, but nothing of the nature of distress amongst work-people. The war is sometimes vaguely put forward as a reason for careful buying, chiefly amongst the classes above the rank of wage-earners. In some cases the meaning is, as in garrison towns, that the frequent moving of troops or their absence in South Africa has tended to reduce expenditure. In others diminished income from investments—which is also occasionally attributed to the war—is said to have had the same effect.

In Cornwall miners returned from South Africa have been in "enforced idleness," and the cost of their support has left less money than usual for the purchase of drapery goods. Increased taxation is frequently referred to as a cause of reduced expenditure. An indifferent fishing season on the English east coast and the fishery dispute at Grimsby, which lasted for six months, are alluded to. From most of the towns of the Southern and Midland counties the reports are favourable. Correspondents in Kent complain, however, of the low prices of hops, owing to the abundance of the harvest, many acres having been left unpicked. As a rule outdoor labourers have found fairly steady employment both in agriculture and in other industries. Occasionally a check to building operations is reported, but in most cases the activity in this branch seems to have been fairly well sustained. Fewer complaints than in previous years of the neglecting of shops in rural and suburban districts in favour of those in populous cities are recorded. In some cases the spread of electric tramways has been a benefit to local retailers, customers availing themselves of this convenient mode of going short distances to buy. Less is said, too, about the competition of co-operative stores. With regard to changes in the demand for particular classes of goods, two or three correspondents note that flannel has been more easily saleable, owing to the partial disfavour into which flannelette has fallen. Here and there an increase of demand for the cheaper qualities of silk goods is recorded. Many reports speak hopefully of the coming spring and summer trade, and the Coronation celebrations are expected to be especially helpful. It is thought that the expenditure on drapery has to a certain extent been reduced in anticipation of the extra call for special outlay during the Coronation period. This feature is more apparent, however, in the correspondence from the Metropolitan area and few special localities than from other parts of the country.

Among the future industrial possibilities in New South Wales is that of coffee cultivation on a remunerative basis. Already successfully introduced into Queensland, it furnishes employment to 200 workers there. Nearly quarter of a century ago experiments in the Clarance River district, in the north of N. S. W. demonstrated that coffee trees would grow and yield good crops of berries. There were coffee trees growing in Grafton, 30 years ago, which yielded good crops. The cultivation and treatment of the trees have a great deal to do with the production of a berry of good quality and flovour. Then in the transformation of the berries into the brown powder-like substance which makes the popular beverage, there are many processes on which depend the preservation of the essential qualities of the coffee in a form which readily assimilates with boiling water. The leading experiments in cultivation were made on a river island, having in area of about twenty acres. Last year there were about 580 trees in bearing. Coffee should be planted 8 ft. by 8 ft., which would give 680 trees to the acre. The average production of beries on each tree is 10 lbs. from 2lb. which of manufactured coffee is made. This at 1s per lbs wholesale would be £68. The principal cost is the picking of the berries which is put down at £3 per acre; pulping costs £1 10s. for the product of an acre; fermenting, bleaching and cleaning £1 16s; roasting £3; tenning and labelling 15s, Total, £13 6s. for the produce of each acre. This leaves a profit on over £50 an acre, not counting cultivation expenses. These however, are light once the trees have been planted and well grown. The work of picking the berries is light and may be done by boys and girls, one person being able to pick from 100 lb. to 150 lbs. per day. The next operation is that of "pulping." This is done by means of a small wooden roller, with corrugations on its surface. The object of this operations is to crack the shell which contains two beans of a bluish white colour. The machine used for this operation is of the grower's own construction, and with it two boys can treat 2 cwt. per hour. The beans have also to undergo a process of cleaning in which an "Enterprise" bone mill (costing £1 10s.) is used. They have also to be fermented, dried, and bleached in the course of which they must be exposed to the sun on strechers, and brought under shelter, at night, and when the weather is showery. These processes cost £1 16s. for the produce of an acre. The roasting process is estimated at about £3 per acre. For grinding a newly-patented American machine (costing £2) is used, which puts through 20 lbs. per hour. Last season's coffee speedily established a reputation for its quality on the Clarence and Richmond Ricers, and has become a favorite with all who have used it, thus ensuring a ready market for all that can be raised in the future. It would appear that those practically acquainted with coffee cultivation would possess unlimited opportunities of turning their knowledge to profitable account in New South Wales.

In their fortnightly circular Messrs. Henry R. Merton and Co., of London and Manchester, give the visible supply of copper in England and France, with the supplies advised by mail and cable from Chilli and Autralia, as 28,124 tons at the end of March, as against 26,479 tons on March 15 and 25,023 tons at the end of the preceding month. It will be observed that there has been a progressive increase of stock, and with this increase, after the January partial recovery from the "slump" of prices in December last, there has been a progressive decline of value. Thus, the price of G. M. B.'s and standard copper at the end of March is given as £52. 15s. per ton, as against £54 on March 15 and £55. 12s. 6d. on February 28. The prices at the end of March, 1901, 1900, and 1899 were £69. 7s. 6d., £78. 12s. 6d., and £79 respectively. During the past month the supplies from north America, though not equalling the February supplies with that exception exceed the supplies thence in any month since August, 1900, that year bein the maximum year of American copper exportation. The March supplies from Spain and Portugal, though they fall far short of the February figures, exceed the monthly average for the past three years. There was relatively a large yield last month from the minor sources of supply not specially not mentioned. The shipments from Chili to this side of the Atlantic and to the United States were far above the average, and Australia also sent a fairly good supply if estimated by her usual yield, which is relatively not so large as might be expected from that quarter. The total supplies for the month are given as 29,145 tons, a quantity much above the monthly average. The deliveries are stated as 26,044 tons, a quantity also much above the average. On the whole the copper market seems to be in a very remarkable state. There are at present various reasons for watching the copper market with keen interest.

Discussing the annual report of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company, the New York "Commercial and Financial Chronicle" remarks that it has been a matter of frequent comment that railroad earnings on the south-western lines should be maintained so well in face of last year's very large crop shortage, and in some cases should even be showing further increases after the remarkable improvement of the years preceding. One reason for this, of course, is the general activity of trade all over the country. Another reason is that mentioned by Mr. Gould, the president of the Company—namely, the oil discoveries. Mr. Gould points out that while crops along the line of the Texas and Pacific were decidedly less abundant than in the previous year, the movement of traffic was much heavier, owing to the prevailing industrial activity, stimulated in Texas by the oil discoveries at Beaumont, which, he says, "have brought a large amount of capital into the State, created new industries, and helped railway traffic generally." New manufacturing industries are springing up as the result of the oil development, and the traffic of the railways is becoming more diversified. As to the disaster to last season's crops in Texas, Mr. Gould says the year afforded the nearest approach to entire crop failure experienced for a long time past. In the early spring insects practically destroyed the wheat and oats, and this was followed by an unusually severe period of drought over the best farming section of Texas, greatly reducing the yield of cotton, maize, and hay. Fortunately, the explanaion of local industries, as a result of the causes mentioned, and the growth of the cities and towns along the lines of the system, counterbalanced the loss from the crop shortage.

A BOOK OF THE HOUR.

Concluded from page 4.

This somewhat upset the domestic arrangements the messes, as it is the custom for one man in a mess to take on the duties of cook of mess daily, each in rotation. The cook has to prepare the food for the galley and clean and dish up mess traps, and is responsible for the general cleanliness of the mess for the day. In payment of these duties he serves out grog to his messmates.

The youth rated under the new conditions had no "one bell" (the time grog is served out) incentive, so was apt to neglect both the food and the mess the day he was cook. This led to endless squabbles in the messes. The gun, on the other hand, being new to Jack, and the mechanism somewhat complicated, was also a source of endless trouble, and it is easy to understand how an old seaman, after being on deck all the morning combating the intricacies of the new gun, should, on coming down into his mess, and finding things in a muddle owing to one of the youths rated under the new system, being cook, declare that he was "worse than a blooming Nordenfelt."

The humour of some of these stories is no less broad than that of "Soldiers Three." The yarn entitled "Ginger's New Malady" describes how a bluejacket malingerer succeeded in deluding the ship's doctor by simulating a disease called "epu," in which the medical man was interested.

"Steward! Steward! get him a glass of brandy quick," and he took hold of Ginger's pulse to see what he was steaming.

As soon as the steward got the brandy, Ginger was into it like a shin of beef into a soldier's knapsack, and soon bucked up again.

"Now tell me the symptoms of "epu," Bungey?"

Then there was a wicked smile over Ginger's dial, when he said:—

"The symptoms are a strong desire to lay on till 'five bells,' and a tired feeling that comes on you all of a sudden when they call 'All hands.'"

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* "Told at One Bell." Being a selection of yarns taken from the "Bluejacket," and edited by Lionel Yexley. (J. N. Masters, Ltd., Rye.)

PIONEERING IN QUEENSLAND.

"Solitude and serpents, torrid heat and work galore
Await the folks who love them on Queensland's sunny shore."

So wrote a young man who, with a light heart, a heavy purse, and a grand constitution, came out from England to make a fortune, but instead returned to the land of his birth a year later with a light purse, a heavy heart, and debilitated liver. This yong man's experiences were like those of hundreds of others, but his method of expressing them is different. We city-bred Colonials who resolve to try our fortunes on the land do not generally fare better than people used to the invigorating breezes of green, temperate Old England. Certainly Mrs. F Summers did not. This lady, who now resides at No. 1, Quay Street, Ultimo, N. S. W. is a native of Sydney, and the mother of five fine children. Her pioneering record in Queensland, and particularly the effect upon her health of the hardships she endured, is very interesting. Writing on November 12, 1901, Mrs. Summers says:—"In 1897 my husband determined to try his luck upon the land. He took a selection near Beenleigh, Queensland. With our three little lads, our goods, and a month's provisions, my husband and I arrived there at sunset I shall never forget my dismay at first sight of our new home—a log shanty roofed with bark, doorless, windowless, with big gohannas and jew-lizards crawling on the floor. No other habitation was insight—nothing but giant trees and scrubby undergrowth. The selection swarmed with snakes, adders, 'possums, &c. One day on turning down the blankets we discovered a brown snake, four feet long, in the bed. But my worst fright was caused by a 'possum running over my face in the night. I shrieked, and so did the children, while my good man endeavoured to find the matches, which, of course, were mislaid. The terrified 'possum, in its efforts to escape, knocked our crockery off the shelves, At length a light was obtained and the disturber hunted down."

To live for five months in such a spot as this, with a thermometer registering 112° Fahr. in the shade, subsisting meanwhile on corned beef, damper, and black tea, all of which had to be prepared in an old kerosene can, is surely disheartening enough experience for any woman. To one born and brought up in a great city like Sydney such a life must have been simply unendurable, and so Mrs. Summers found it. She continues: "My health began to fail. I suffered continuously from nervous headache, and a disordered condition of the bowels. The latter performed their functions in a very irregular manner, and a period of constipation would be followed by diarrhœa. An eruption appeared upon my face, and I was frequently tortured by neuralgia. My health becoming steadily worse, my husband decided to return to Sydney, where shortly afterwards I underwent an operation for the removal of an internal trouble peculiar to motherhood, which left me in a very feeble condition. The indigestion which I had contracted in Queensland became so severe that I positively dreaded food. The physicians at the Sydney Hospital were powerless to relieve me, and it was thought I had not long to live, when a neighbour recommended Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. I took her advice but for the first few days derived no benefit. Soon afterwards, however, I noticed a change for the better, so continued its use, though I cannot remember how many bottles I took, but this I can say: that within six months Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup restored me to a thoroughly healthy condition."

Grander testimony than this it would be hard to find. Mrs. Summers' experiences in Queensland are such as fall to the lot of few women, but countless women have suffered the same tortures as she was called upon to endure—which arise from an infinite variety of causes, many of them traceable and others not. Thousands have found relief in the way that Mrs. Summers found it; and that, too, when all other means had failed.

COUGHS RELIEVED INSTANTLY.—Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is a safe and Reliable cure for Coughs, Colds Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, and all Lung Troubles. For the past 78 years it has been the popular remedy, always giving immediate relief. Purchasers of Powell's Balsam of Aniseed should be careful to see the well-known Trade-Mark, "Lion, Net and Mouse," on each wrapper. Of all Chemists and Stores.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya presiding.

EXCHANGE OF LANDS.

On the motion of Mr. James Macdonald, the Corporation sanctioned the exchange of lands at Mayo Road with the City Improvement Trust, on the distinct condition that all cost of altering the road as proposed and changing gully traps, lamp posts, &c. be borne by the Trust.

FIRE ESCAPES.

The Corporation considered the following report from the Chief of the Fire Brigade with reference to their resolution dated the 3rd March inquiring the feasibility of conveying fire-escapes by horse instead of by hand:—"I have the honour to state that during the period of my service, which extended over eleven years, lives have been lost at fires through any negligence or delay in attendance on the part of the Fire Brigade, and I am, therefore, not in favour of altering our present system of conveying our ladders to fires by hand which is both economical and safest as far as Bombay is concerned at present. Ladders carried on vans require delicate handling in rounding curves and the coachman also requires to be quick and intelligent and must be careful not to enter narrow thoroughfares, as in all probability if he did the whole conveyance would get jammed and put out of action, perhaps at a critical time. With our present system of conveying ladders, they can be taken through almost any thoroughfare with safety and can, therefore, be brought to the scene of fire in the shortest possible time, and except in cases where steam stations are far apart and a fire occurs midway between, a ladder is seldom far behind a steamer in its attendance. It is difficult to give an estimate of the cost and upkeep of such appliances; none of our present stations would be capable of housing them and their adoption would necessitate building additional sheds and stabling and providing additional quarters for coachmen, grooms and a special number of men to convey the ladders to and from fires. Roughly, sixteen horses, six vans, and thirty men would be required and land would have to be procured at different parts of the City to locate the appliances and the staff. The arrangement would have to be permanent and the cost would, in my estimation, not be much less than a lakh of rupees for the initial expenditure"

In the opinion of the Commissioner it did not appear desirable to make any change in the existing arrangement.

Mr. Dinshaw Master proposed that the report be recorded. He said that he did not agree with the Chief of the Fire Brigade, when he said that during the period of his service no lives had been lost at fires through any negligence or delay on the part of the Brigade, as they all knew that in the last fire at Shaik Memon Street twelve children were burnt to death, while a number of them was thrown out of windows. The rapid conveyance of the escapes would have saved many more children. He however did not find fault with the Brigade in regard to that disaster. As the Chief of the Brigade was of opinion that conveyance of ladders by horse was impossible, the Corporation had no alternative but to record the report.

The proposition was carried.

PLAGUE REPORT.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia proposed (1) that the plague report for the year ending 31st May last be recorded; and (2) that in as much as it appeared from the various plague officers that rats in most cases were primarily responsible for communicating plague, the Commissioner be requested to report in consultation with the Health Officer on the most practical and efficacious means of destroying rats and whether the remedy known as inoculation of rats by cultures of morise Septicœmia might be not one of single means which could be tried tentatively and with perfect safety.

Mr. Sherafali Mamooji seconded the proposition.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta moved an amendment that the Plague Report be only recorded. He said that he had no objection to the remarks made by Dr. Sukhia as to the contents of the report, but he objected to the Corporation, which consisted mainly of lay men, passing an emphatic opinion on purely a medical and scientific subject. He had no doubt that the attention of the Commissioner having already been drawn to the matter, that officer would do all in his power to meet the situation.

Dr. N. N. Katrak in seconding the amendment observed that during the first four years of plague the measures adopted by the Municipality and Government, were of a compulsory nature and when those compulsory measures were removed, grave doubts were expressed as to the ultimate results, which it was feared, would be productive of grave consequences. But they had now satisfaction to know and their own officers had admitted, that the removal of compulsory measures had considerably improved the situation.

Mr. G. Lund said that he had been a constant visitor to municipal plague hospitals and the rising difficulties of those concerned with the hospitals were that patients did not take advantage of them during the early stages of their illness. He found by experience that the majority of the patients went to the municipal hospitals in moribund condition and that was reason why the rate of mortality in them was higher. On the other hand the private hospitals were availed of by people in the earlier stages of the diseases and the mortality in them was consequently lower.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetjee said he was afraid that the manner in which Dr. Sukhia had put the question before the Corporation was very misleading. Dr. Sukhia urged upon the Corporation his own views and his own opinion and he was quite entitled to them, but for the Corporation to arrive at an exact decision they must see what were the real factors bringing about the high mortalities at the various hospitals. Dr. Sukhia should demonstrate what had been the tangible results in connection with the American experiments. He (the speaker) was afraid that those results were very poor indeed, and very little good had come of the experiments.

Mr. Baptista having spoken against Dr. Sukhia's proposition

Dr. Sukhia replied. He said whenever he got up to say anything that was distasteful to the members of the Corporation it was always urged that he was wasting the time of the Corporation. But those who said that were wasting their own energy. (Hear, hear and "laughter." He hoped that steps would be taken to "eradicate the rodents" that were communicating plague to the people of Bombay.

The amendment was then put and carried, only the mover and seconder being against.

MUNICIPAL STORES.

THE NEWSPAPERS AND THE INSPECTOR.

Mr. K. N. Wadia moved that the following letter from the Commissioner be recorded:—"With reference to Coporation Resolution, dated 17th February last, I have the honour to state that the newspaper report of the Court proceedings which led to this motion being proposed and passed was incorrect. What was stated by the Inspector of the Stores was not that no verification of the stores had been made for 2 years, but that the whole stock had not been verified within that period. It is obvious that without a verification the deficit in hides which led to the magisterial enquiry would never have been discovered. As regards the Inspector himself, I have the honour to report that though he holds no academical distinction he has received a thoroughly sound education, both on the Continent and in America, and that in addition to being conversant with three continental languages, English and Hindustani, he has had three years' training in American and Austrian commercial houses, and there had considerable experience of stores transactions. He was employed for a time in the Accounts Department of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and has also worked as an audit clerk in the Chief Account's Office."

Mr. Khote seconded the proposition. He thought the Stores Department was in a poor position and the Members of the Corporation had often cried out against it. He was prepared to admit that this young man was thoroughly competent to fill the post, but all that he could say was that he was a very precocious youth, and it was a matter of satisfaction to them that a young man of twenty five could fill his post so well. He hoped steps would be taken to put the Stores Department on a proper footing.

The Municipal Commissioner said he did not know whether there were any other gentlemen present who were going to tell him that this office was precocious or incompetent. In his opinion at all events, this particular servant was perfectly fit, and as the power to make the appointment rested with him (the Commissioner) he must ask members of the Corporation not to insist upon saying that this servant was anything but what he, (the Commissioner) had said he was. Then it was stated that the system of the stores was bad and that radical reform was required. Well that question had been put before a committee and he had prepared a report and offered some suggestions upon it. They would have the opportunity of hearing what those proposals were very shortly, and he felt some of these suggestions were carried out they would have no reason to complain of the Stores Department.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha enquired if any security was taken from the inspector who was in charge of the stores which were worth four or five lakhs of rupees?

The Municipal Commissioner asked if this was a relevant question to discuss. He was asked whether certain statements were correct and what were the Inspector's qualifications and he had answered those questions in his letter. He really could not answer the question put by Mr. Wacha.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin moved an amendment that the report be recorded and that the matter be referred back to the Commissioner so that he might submit a further report.

The chairman, however, ruled the amendment out of order.

Mr. Baptista said he remembered a man who became Prime Minister of England at 25 (Laughter.)

Mr. Hormusji Vakil said the Commissioner was not expected to answer so many questions put to him and the best course for them to adopt would be to allow the matter to stand over for a week, to enable the Commissioner to give them a full explanation of what had passed there. Such a course, he thought, would be fair both to the Commissioner and to the Inspector in question. Some strictures had been made both about the employes and employe and they should be cleared up. He therefore moved an amendment that the consideration of the Commissioner's letter be postponed to the June meeting and that in the mean time the Commissioner be requested to be good enough to submit additional report on the following points: What security if any, had been given by that employe whether the store had not been examined and verified for the last two years and the reasons thereof; the reason for extra allowance mentioned in the municipal list and whether it was a fact that this officer had superseded a senior officer to get the present appointment.

Mr. Sherafali seconded the amendment.

The Commissioner said he had already admitted that the system of Stores required a radical reform. He had already prepared a report on the subject, which would be duly placed before the Corporation. As to Mr. Waidt he could not be held responsible for the defect in the system, as it was in force long before that officer joined the post. He asked the Corporation to record the report for the present and postpone the consideration of the system till his report on the same was submitted to them.

On a division the amendment moved by Mr. Hormusji was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till 3 p. m. on Thursday next.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending March 28th were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths
Bombay	959	816
Karachi	109	91
Poona (including Cantonment).	2	2
Districts.		
Panch Mahals	43	32
Kaira	736	508
Broach	118	86
Surat	92	71
Thana	42	33
Khandesh	695	528
Nasik	41	25
Poona (excluding City)	31	21
Satara	463	341
Sholapur	61	56
Kolaba	21	10
Ratnagiri	8	12
Belgaum	279	219
Dharwar	158	131
Bijapur	1	1
Karachi (excluding City)	4	8
Hyderabad (Sind),	219	188
Lucknow	...	1
Kathiawar	323	220
Kolhapur	175	116
Cutch	118	84
Rewa Kantha	26	18
Baroda territory	359	243
Cambay State	3	2
Janjira	32	23
Aundh	19	16
Savanur	6	4
Total...	5,173	3,933
Week ending March 21st	5,852	4,394
Total to date	711,368	544,207

Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Kanara, Sukkur Shikarpur; Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Political Agencies Khairpur, Mahi Kantha, Palanpur Savantvadi, Dharampur, Sachin, Akalkot, Bhor, were free during the week. Two cases; one of which was fatal, occurred among Europeans. This return is in future to be published by Government once a month instead of weekly.

THE MADRAS S. P. C. A.

THE Madras Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is, we venture to say, far and away the best organised and most successful Society of the kind in India. A perusal of its last Annual Report and of the proceedings at the annual meeting will show what a large amount of good work it is doing and contemplates doing. It is a Society, too, that obtains a most gratifying measure of support from all classes, European and Indian, and the fact that it started last year with Rs. 5,305 in hand and ended the year with Rs. 5,631 shows that financially speaking it is the most successful Society in the Presidency town. It is not so many years ago that the Society and its Agents (especially its Agents!) were in extremely bad odour with the public. But all that has now been changed, and that Committee, with its honorary executive officers, can now be said to have all the Society's operations as well under control as they can be. The Society during the last few years has been peculiarly fortunate in its Honorary Secretaries, Mr. D. A. McCready and Mr. A. E. Rencontre being both hard workers and capable organisers; while in its President, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Boddam, the Society has a real "working President", as the Chairman yesterday remarked, to whom much of the good work done by the Society and much of the continued success achieved by it are undoubtedly due. As to the extent of the good work done, that may be eloquently yet briefly summed up in the recorded fact that during last year no less than 5,575 cases of cruelty were prosecuted to conviction.—"Mail."

MAHABLESHWAR SKY RACES.

THE terms of the Polo Scurry have been changed from those advertised to the following:—

Polo Pony Scurry-Winner Rs. 60, second Rs. 25. For all Arab and C. B. bona fide polo ponies (certificate required that they have been regularly played) catch weights over 11 st. Distance 2½ furlongs.

M. D. WOOD, Captain,
A.-D.-C., Honorary Secretary.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 20th April 1902.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches	29·771
Temperature of the Air	degrees	85·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer		79·6
Dew Point		77·7
Relative humidity of Air		0·785
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)		0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	90·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		80·4
General Directions of wind.*		NW, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	262

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory

AMONG the trans-frontier Chief who will probably attend the Viceroy's Durbar at Peshawar, are the Mehtar of Chitral, the Nawab of Di, the Khan of Nawagai, and some of the Upper Swati leaderr.

As already announced, Raja Pertab Bahadur Singh of Pertabgarh, has been nominated by Government to represent the Province of Oudh at the Coronation in England. The Oudh Talukdars' Association, we understand, has decided to share in defraying the expenses of the deputation.

Colonel Bookey, I.M.S., take up his appointment as Principal Medical Officer, Punjab Frontier Force and Frontier District, this week.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot. 33, Farringdon Road. London, England.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Ferringdon Road, London, England.

THE VICEROY AT DELHI.

MUTINY HEROES' MONUMENT.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy, accompanied by Captains Baker Carr, Armstrong, Wigram, and Lord Suffolk, arrived at Delhi on Saturday morning. Mr. Maclean, Director-General of Telegraphs, received the Viceroy, and after the committee had been presented Mr. R. O. Lees, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Punjab Division, and Secretary of the Committee, addressed the assembly as follows:—Your Excellencies, your Honour, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am deputed by the committee to give you a short account of the episode which it is desired to commemorate. On Sunday, the 10th May, 1857, before closing the office at 8 a.m., the Meerut signallers informed their comrades at Delhi that the 3rd Cavalry were being punished for refusing to handle cartridges served out to them, and promised to give further particulars on re-opening at 4 p.m. These particulars were, however, never received, as when the Delhi Telegraph Office was re-opened in the afternoon all communications with Meerut was discovered to be interrupted. On the following morning Mr. Todd, the assistant-in-charge of the Delhi office, finding communication still interrupted, crossed the Jamna with the intention of proceeding along the line to restore communication. While at the cable house—the plinth of which is still visible—on the Meerut road, close to the Tall Gate of the bridge of boats, he was

DISCOVERED BY THE ADVANCE GUARD OF THE MUTINEERS.

and murdered, and his body was thrown into the river. From the fact of his adopting the unusual course of proceeding himself on interruption duty instead of sending out one of his signallers it is probable that he thought something serious had happened and preferred to face the possible danger himself. It is common history how these mutineers were first sighted this same morning from the river wall of the magazine adjourning this spot, and the terrible events which closely followed their arrival in Delhi. Only a few of us, however, know that two young signallers Brandish and Pilkington, remained at their post of duty in the Delhi Telegraph Office throughout that terrible morning in spite of the sound of heavy firing and the sight of fugitives and wounded officers passing the office who warned them of their great danger and bade them escape while there was time. It was not until the afternoon when the line Jamadar who had accompanied Mr. Todd returned with intelligence of his murder that they decided to leave the office, and taking Mrs. Todd and her child with them escaped to the flagstaff tower where other fugitives had already collected, but in spite of their critical situation they had the presence of mind before leaving office to signal to Umballa the potentous information "The sepoys have come in from Meerut and are burning everything. Mr. Todd is dead and we hear several Europeans. We must shut up." This being repeated to Lahore, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, and other places gave the authorities the

FIRST WARNING OF THE COMING CRISIS.

Later in the afternoon Signaller Pilkington at the entreaty of a Staff Officer, volunteered to return to the Telegraph Office and despatch an official telegram from Brigadier-Graves to the authorities, the only official one sent that day. Signaller Pilkington being a cripple was furnished with a horse by that officer, and succeeded in carrying out his desperate mission, hearing while in the Telegraph Office, the explosion of the magazine. As he was leaving the office he was captured by the rebels, but his life was spared on account of his deformity, and he subsequently escaped. This official despatch, confirming as it did the previous news, enabled the authorities to gauge the gravity of the situation, and to take the necessary precautions which are matters of history. In the words of the late Sir Robert Montgomery (then Judicial Commissioner of the Punjab) "the electric telegraph has saved India." Both signallers Pilkington and Brandish ultimately reached Umballa Signaller Pilkington received promotion for his services, but died a few years afterwards. Signaller Brandish, who is at present here to-day, joined the Meerut Light Horse and was afterwards transferred to the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry with which regiment he served till its disbandment in July 1859. He then rejoined the department, and served till 1896 when the Secretary of State for India was pleased to grant him a pension equivalent to his full pay.

THE MEMORIAL.

The idea of commemorating in some manner the services which I have related, had been mooted from time to time, but it was not until 1899, that the then Director-General of Telegraphs (Mr. C. E. Pitman) took the matter up in earnest. The proposal was that a monument should be erected at the cost of members of the Telegraph Department only. This proposal was enthusiastically received, and supported by officers, past and present, and subordinates, Europeans, Eurasians and natives of all grades. The subscribers, who number 1,229, contributed, in all, a sum which was more than double that originally anticipated, and enabled us to obtain from Scotland the obelisk which is about to be unveiled. It was hoped that the monument might be erected in the jubilee year of the Telegraph Department, viz., the official year 1900-1901, but owing to the delay in finding a suitable block of granite it could not be done. The compound of the present Telegraph Office has been chosen as the site of the monument in preference to that of the original Telegraph Office, a thatched roof building, the property of Mr. Taylor, the principal of the Delhi College, which was situated in the compound of the present residence of the Commissioner of Delhi, as being more suitable and in close proximity to the scene of another act of heroism on the same day which is commemorated on the archway of the old magazine close by. On behalf of the committee I have now the honour to ask your Excellency to graciously unveil the memorial. In conclusion I have to add that the thanks of the committee are due to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and to the East Indian Railway for the kind assistance in this matter which we have received from them (Applause).

LORD CURZON'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Viceroy then rose and spoke as follows:—

Your Honour, Ladies and Gentlemen,—We are met here to-day to commemorate an incident that happened nearly half a century ago, before a good many of those whom I am addressing—and I am in the same position myself—were born. In a sense, indeed, we are repairing the omissions of our predecessors. For who can doubt that the telegraph signallers of Delhi on that famous day of tragedy, May 11th 1857, performed an act that was worthy of perpetuation, and that ought to be perpetuated as is now tardily being done. One of them, young Todd was killed early in the morning by the mutineers while endevouring to re-establish telegraphic communication with Meerut from which direction the revolted troops were advancing. The second, Pilkington, died about ten years later, but the third, Brendish, who sent off the historic message to Umballa, that has been so often quoted, describing the arrival of the mutineers and the events in Delhi is still amongst us. (Applause.) He is here to-day to see this memorial erected to his bravery and to that of his comrades, and it must be a proud event to him to look back through the long vista of years, and in advanced life to see this public recognition of the deeds in which he bore a share when a boy, and to be made the recipient of a special honour at the hands of his Sovereign. I shall have a word more to add on that point later on. But I should like to say something else before I leave the general question. I was delighted when Mr. Pitman, then Director-General of Telegraphs, consulted me during my first year in India as to

THE PROPRIETY OF ERECTING THIS MEMORIAL.

I enthusiastically supported the idea, because I hold that the brave and noble deeds of men ought to be publicly commemorated in honour to themselves and as an example to others. I do not mean that should the situation recur, which God forbid, other men would be drawn to do similar deeds by the recollection that their fore runners had been honoured for doing them before, for these heroic acts are not deliberately performed—they are done on the spur of the moment without forethought by those who are by instinct patriotic and courgeous. But I do say that whatever in life or in history lifts humanity above the ordinary level and makes us forget the petty and the squalid of which there is unfortunately so much in our midst, whatever shows human character in its higher aspects, namely, as resourceful, unselfish and daring, that that is worthy of being held up to praise for the sake of posterity, and that its public commemoration cannot fail to leave its mark upon the minds of future generations. (Applause.) The bad and low in humanity is sufficiently prominent while it exists, Let us then bury it and put it out of sight. But the honourable and glorious, this let us seize hold of and identify, and.

LET IT LIVE FOR EVER.

My second reflection is this: I have heard it argued by some that incidents like the Black Hole of Calcutta, the Cawnpore massacre, the defence of the Residency at Lucknow, the fighting and siege of Delhi, in which the British and the native troops of India have been in conflict ought not to be commemorated, but ought, so to speak, to be slurred over and wrapped up in oblivion. Indeed, one ingenious gentleman wrote a long work to prove that the "Black Hole" incident at Calcutta had never taken place because some people who were not there had in their writings not said anything about it, I hold precisely the opposite view about all these cases. Tragedies and horrors and disasters do occur in the history of men, and it is useless to pretend that they do not. In the history of India they have not been wanting, and as in the case of the Mutiny there have been instances where the racial element was introduced, and where there were deeds of blackness and shame. But that is no reason for ignoring them. Pass over them the sponge of forgiveness, blot them out with the finger of mercy and of reconciliation, but do not pretend that they did not take place, and do not for the sake of a

FALSE AND MAUKISH SENTIMENT

forfeit your chance of honouring that which is worthy of honour. All these events are wayside marks in the onward stride of time. God-Almighty placed them there, and if some of the stepping-stones over which the English and the Indian people in this country have marched to a better understanding and better union have been slippery with human blood, do not ignore or cast them away—rather let us wipe them clear of their stains and preserve them intact for the teaching of those that come after. (Applause.)

I think that in many of these cases it was not the white men on the one side and the Indians on the other. In the mutiny, as is well known, there was no such general division. In the Telegraph Department as, elsewhere, there were many of the native clerks who stood loyally to their service and their masters, in those terrible days. When I was in Lucknow I was delighted to see the memorial which Lord Northbrook, when Viceroy, had set up there to the native troops who perished in the defence of the Residency. They merited

EQUAL HONOUR WITH THE WHITE MEN

who fell. Similarly in the present case I learn that among the subscribers to this memorial have been more than three hundred natives of India at present connected with the Telegraph Department. This shows that their views are identical with those which I have expressed, and that they are as proud of the deeds of the Delhi European Telegraphic staff of May 1857 as any European can be. Should the occasion ever arise I doubt not that many of them, at the risk of life, would be ready to follow the same example. (Applause.) Ladies and Gentlemen, I have only two further observations to make: though this obelisk commemorates in particular the services of the Delhi signallers, Pilkington and Brendish, and the Assistant Todd, it also records the names of more than a dozen other members of the Telegraph Department who perished in the discharge of their duty in other parts of Northern India during the mutiny.

It was a mysterious dispensation of Providence that had allowed for the practical completion of a chain of electric telegraph throughout Northern India just before the mutiny broke out where we should have been without it who can tell. The wires were constantly cut and many brave officers were killed, but many others stuck to their posts unceasingly and unflinchingly. The work was every whit as important and not less risky than that of the military, and in the defeat of the rebels and in the re-establishment of British power the Indian Telegraph Department will always have the pride of remembering that it bore no mean or inconspicuous part. (Applause). Finally it gives me great pleasure, as the representative of our illustrious Sovereign, to pin this Medal of the Victorian order on to the breast of William Brendish, the survivor of those immortal days. (Applause.) I felt that in his Coronation year his Majesty would like to honour this old and faithful servant who had helped to save the British Empire in India nearly half a century gone by and accordingly I wrote to his Majesty and placed before him the facts of the case. He sent me this medal in reply, and asked me to confer it, with an expression of his gracious interest and esteem upon the retired veteran who earned fame as a young lad, in those imperishable scenes that were enacted within a few hundred yards of this very spot, forty-five years ago. I now gladly comply with his Majesty's behest as regards Brendish, and I also proceed to unveil this monument. (Loud and continued applause.)

His Excellency then unveiled the monument, which consists of an obelisk commemorating the services of the Delhi signallers and recording the names of others who perished.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, April 21).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr E L L Hammond I C S are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal with effect from the 8th April 1902.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Col C H Joubert M B F R C S I M S (Bengal) is appointed to officiate as Inspr Genl of Civil Hospitals United Provinces of Agra and Oudh during the absence on leave of Col G Hutcheson M D I M S (Bengal) or until further orders.

Lieut-Col G C Hall F R C S I M S (Bengal) is appointed to be Administrative Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner of the Central Provinces with effect from the 2nd March 1902.

The services of Col G C Hall F R C S I M S (Bengal) Administrative Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner of the Central Provinces are placed temporarily at the disposal of H E the Comdr-in-Chief in India with effect from the date on which he makes over charge of his present office.

The services of Major H M Morris I M S (Bengal) are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept on the expiration of his leave.

The services of Capt F O N M M B I M S (Madras) are placed permanently at the disposal of the Honble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

In Modification of Notification No 635 dated the 19th March 1902 Mr Kenelm Hewlett of the Indian Civil Veterinary Department is posted for training to the Punjab.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT—NOTIFICATIONS.

The services of Mr S A Wood, Extra Assistant Conservator 3rd grade Burma are replaced at the disposal of the Revenue and Agricultural Dept with effect from the 14th March 1902.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Harmann Riehl as acting Consul at Rangoon for the Austro-Hungarian Empire during the absence of Mr R Focke.

The services of Lieut C J White I S C are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Govr Genl and Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province for employment as Adjutant of the Northern Waziristan Militia.

Rai Sahib Pandit Nand Lal an Extra Assistant Commissioner in Baluchistan, is appointed to be Extra Assistant on probation to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India with effect from the 15th April, or the subsequent date on which he may assume charge of his duties.

Major K D Erskine Indian Staff Corps an officiating Political Agent of the 1st class, is posted as Resident in the Western States of Rajputana.

Lieut Col A H C Dane, M D Indian Medical Service Bombay an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class and Agency Surgeon in Bhopal and Administrative Medical Officer in Central India, is granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days, with effect from the 23rd January and is also granted furlough on medical certificate, for seven months and fifteen days.

Capt A B Dew I S C a Political Assistant of the 3rd officiating 1st class is posted as Assistant Political Agent in Zhob.

Capt A D G Ramsay I S C a Political Assistant of the 3rd officiating 2nd class, is posted as Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner in Quetta and Pishin.

Mr W S Davis, a Political Assistant of the 2nd officiating 1st class is granted special leave for six months under article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 31st March 1902 or the subsequent date on which he availed himself of the leave.

Captain A L Jacob, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd officiating 2nd class is posted temporarily as First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.—ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

The following departmental promotions are made, with effect from the 15th April 1902, consequent on the service of Major R. S. Alexander fourth Superintendent, being replaced at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Brevet-Major C. H. H. Gough, fifth Supt. (on deputation in America), promoted to fourth Supt.

Capt. L. L. Hay, 5th Bengal Lancers to be 5th Supt. sub pro tem., vice Major Gough, promoted.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Lieutenants.—

Kenneth Macnee, Lancashire Fusiliers, attached as supernumerary to the 7th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, Double Company Officer, 28th Madras Infantry. Dated 18th March 1902

James Philip Arthur Raven, West India Regiment, attached as supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, Double Company Office, 1st Battalion, Moplah Rifles. Dated 17th March 1902.

: Second-Lieutenant Frederick Arthur Cavendish Wrens East Lancashire Regiment, squadron officer, 2nd Regim Central India Horse.

COMMANDS—DISTRICT.

Colonel Sir J. Willcocks, K. C. M. G., British Service to be a District Commander of the 2nd class, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, vice Colonel (temporary Major-General) Sir H A MacDonald KCB, vacated.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Arabia Captain J. S. Parfitt, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next, brings the following passengers:—

Anderson Mr H G
Auery Mr T B
Brown Mr and Mrs J
Biazeley Mrs A C
Buckley Mr J
Conaran Mr T
Carlyle Mr R W C I E
Dowding Capt H H
Gellman Mr H W
Hill Lieut A T S
Maclean Lieut A J H
Mitchell Capt A J W J
Olter Barry Lieut
Runcorn Mr G E
Robertson Mr S D
Wimberley Capt C
Wardworth M J M

DAILY IMPORTS—APRIL 21.

FROM LONDON.

Arabia s—13 packages photo materials, N Vishram and Co; 8 cases books, &c, D M Dukle and Co; 39 cases provisions D Cadabhoy; 33 cases provisions, Phillips and Co; 100 cases brandy, R B Nariman and Co; 98 cases provision &c, D Cowasjee; 28 cases provision, M M Tyebally.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—250 boxes bar soap, A Ebrahim.

FROM CHARANTE.

Arabia s—30 cases champaigne, D Cowasjee; 10 cases brandy Jamshedjee Bros Co,

FROM ANTWERP.

Argenfels's—289 cases window glass A Noorbhoy; 105 cases window glass, S Ebramjee; 4 cases perfumd spirit, M Sorabjee Patel; 17 cases paper, M A M Shurually.

FROM HAMBURY.

Arginfels s—32 bales paper, Nuzerally and Cumroodin; 5 cases musical instruments B X Furtado and Bros.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON APRIL 14.

A simple sum in arithmetic shows that the statue represents six hundred years of one man's work. Four hundred thousand lbs. of copper and iron were used up in making it, and America received the wonderful gift in three hundred and fifty pieces, which were rivetted together in New York Harbour with millions of rivets. The right hand, with the torch, was sent to Philadelphia on exhibition, while the rest of the figure was being made. The head is fourteen feet high, and is large enough for forty people to sit down inside it. The torch itself throwing its light for forty miles around is big enough for fifteen people to ascend its spiral staircase, and for fifteen years its lights have been the first lights seen by ships approaching New York. Now, unless the authorities change their mind, they will burn no more.

The cost of the statue was subscribed in small sums by the French people, and the statue was formally presented to the American Ambassador in Paris by Ferdinand de Lesseps, on behalf of the Prime Minister of France. The conveyance of the statue to its destination was of the rare occasions on which French vessels of war have formally visited America, and there was much enthusiasm on their arrival. But fifteen months passed away before the light of the torch first shone over the harbour. In the autumn of 1886 President Cleveland "inaugurated" the statue in the presence of a distinguished company of Frenchmen and Americans, who had reached Bedloe's Island on board thirty-seven special steamers. The face of the statue was hid behind the flags of the two republics, and after music and prayer, and an address by M. de Lesseps, President Cleveland unveiled the monument amid a thunder of applause. From that day until of late the torch of Liberty has welcomed thousands of passengers to the New World, and even Prince Henry must have gazed admiringly on what is in many the most wonderful statue France or any other nation has produced.

For fifteen years Bartholdi's statue has stood without a rival, and at last its light has been extinguished just when America is about to return the French compliment by presenting France with a statue of Lafayette, and when Australia is considering a proposal for a gigantic statue for Sydney Harbour. Nothing has been heard of late of the proposal, which was advocated a year ago by the Minister for Public Works in New South Wales, to erect a colossal figure of Australia Facing the Dawn on a small island off Sydney, but the scheme will probably assume definite shape before the Commonwealth is very much older. It is suggested that the figure should stand a hundred feet high, on a pedestal of 230 feet, and that, instead of a torch there should be a halo of stars, one for each of the federal States. Bronze friezes around the base would represent the great events of Australian history, and there would also be figures of all the noted explorers, navigators, and statesmen who have helped to found and develope Australia. It would be, in short, a history of Australia in stone, as well as a beacon at the gate, and the figure quoted as the probable cost is seventy thousand pounds.

Mr. Andrew Lang was fifty-eight on Monday. Is there in England or out of England a more versatile man of letters, or a man of more inexhaustible activity? Of what other man of fifty-eight can it be said that he has a book, and a book worth the writing for every year of his life? Mr. Lang's list reads almost like a publisher's in its variety. From the "Politics of Aristotle" to the "Red Book of Animals" is surely a tremendous drop, but it is not greater than the height from Homer to green and blue and yellow fairy books and Mr. Lang has tourched all these points. He has written, indeed, for everything and for everybody—on dreams, ghosts, Magic, fairies, hymns, Tennyson, Scotland, and religion, Sir Stafford Northcote, Helen of Troy, customs, myths, ritual, angling, cricket, golf Oxford, and Mary Stuart; and as his last book is dated last year, there is still a chance that he may yet deal with the one or two subjects which his brilliant pen has up to now passed unkindly by.

King Edward once paid a sovereign for a paper, though his hunger for news can hardly have been desperate. The newsvendor was Davy Stephens, the familiar figure on Kingstown Pier, who has sold papers to passengers landing in Ireland for half a century. Lord Rosebery has also given "Dafy" a sovereign for a copy of a daily, and the Queen of Roumania was equally generous. Davy was at the pier when Lord Wolseley returned from the first Ashantee War with a 'coffee-pot" on his head, and the Glimpse of the conquering here reminded Davy that on his departure Lord Wolseley had handed him half a sovereign and bade him a friendly good-bye. Bismarck, when he visited Ireland, aveg Davy a handful of French coppers for his papers!

This famous newsman has grown to be familiar with his great customers, and his wit is never unappreciated. The Prince of Wales, who gave Davy half a sovereign was more amused than annoyed when Davy reminded him that he was only half a sovereign himself. The Duke of Edinburgh was less extravagant; he gave the newsman a threepenny bit for his paper, which Davy did not mind seeing that an excited and ultra-loyal Irish woman bought it from him for ten shillings. Mr. Gladstone once paid him five shillings for a copy of "Punch," which Davy received as gratefully as the sovereigns of the richer men. M. Horly, too, belongs to Davy's "silver" friends, and the witty newsman is on excellent terms with the ex-Chiefs Secretary. It was from Davy that Mr. Morley more than once learned his first Irish news on reaching the Emerald Isle. Frequently Mr. Morley would sao: "Whats, the news. Davyaj' and the Irishman would reply non-committally, 'All under my arm, sir."

Another reason for re-vaccination has been discovered. In a report laid before the Blackburn Health Committee, Dr. Haworth, the borough medical officer, said that there was a danger of small-pox being conveyed in raw cotton, and he therefore thought it was very necessary that those who had in the first instance to handle the cotton should be re-vaccinated. Those who have, in the first instance, to handle the cotton are the pickers and packers in the Southern States of America and elsewhere. In view of the difficulty of dealing with these men, might it not have as much effect to vaccinate the bales of cotton? If the cotton is infected, at what stage of the manufacture into raw material does the infection pass off?

Mosquito-hunting has had marvellous effects in Cuba. Yellow fever and malaria are disappearing, and the "Pearl of the Antilles" is now "fit for an Anglo-Saxon population.". In October, 1900, there were seventy-four deaths from yellow fever; in 1901 no deaths and no cases. Dr. Grogas, of the United States Army, writes; "The disappearance of yellow fever is, I think, almost altogether due to the killing of the infected mosquitoes at the infected point. We do this by burning pyrethrum powder in the infected house and all the neighbouring houses, It has been extremely gratifying to see how promptly the focus of infection is stamped out in this way" Sanitation is being carried out energetically in Cuba all round, and in a few years the invasion of the American Army into Cuba will have saved more lives than it cost.

In reply to other question, Mr. Schreiner said; "No man ever did more than Mr. Rhodes, both by his police and his personal efforts, to make the differences between Dutch and English diminish. Mr. Rhodes" he added, "worked through the Dutch, and he had their confidence as no Minister ever had before. I myself believe that he had, a sincere regard for the old population, as he calls the Dutch." Mr. Schreiner was filled with the pity of it. He thought Mr. Rhodes's opportunities for usefulness were gone for ever. "That", adds Mr. Cook, "was not the view of Mr. Rhodes or of his friends.—In the new situation created by the war he undoubtedly meant to try again.

Mr. E. T. Cook contributes to the current "Sphere" some interesting paragraphs on Mr. Rhodes. He writes: Among my impressions of the South Africa Committee one of the most vivid is of Mr. Shreiner's; evidence about Mr. Rhodes. Beneath every utterance there was the sense of the tragedy of a lost leader. What was the most serious consequence of the Raid" asked Sir William Harcourt. The destruction of confidence, said Mr. Schreiner, between man and man; we have lost our leader.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1902-03	16,500,000
2 Rmitted from 1st April 1902 to 12th April 1902	768,956
3 Balance to be remitted from 13th April 1902 to 31st March 1903	15,731,044

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Professor Armand Gautier, the French chemist and physician, Member of the Institute, who has discovered the new medicine specially useful for intermittent fever, has called it arrbenal. It is made by iodide of methyl acting on arsenic in presence of excess of alkali, and, chemically speaking, is methylarsenate disodic. It can be taken by the mouth, as well as hypodermically, and while almost tasteless, is agreeable to the stomach. In fact, it often pacifies gastric or intestinal troubles. It is, moreover, not unfavourable to the kidneys. The salt is dissolved in water, making a 5 per cent. solution. It is given during four days, first in 5 droops, then 7, then 9, then 10 drops, in a little water during luncheon, and the dose is repeated during dinner. After these four days the treatment is stopped for four days, then resumed, beginning with 10 drops or so, and continuing for four days then stopping for four days again, and so on. Except in some cases, it is needless to exceed this dose.

The medicine has a marked effect on the well-being of the patient. It improves the appetite and digestion, and helps consumptive, anæmic, or diabetic patients. In 24 hours it considerably increases the number of red and white globules in the blood. In fact, arrenhal not only cures intermittent fever but many other diseases—for instance, tuberculosis, pulmonary or ganglionary (acute or chronic), anæmia, Saint Guy's dance (chorea), vomiting, and certain skin diseases. All the powers of this valuable and new dury have not yet been ascertained.

Professor Deherain, in a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, maintains from his experiments that beetroot for fodder should be grown close, not far apart. The result is more dry matter and sugar, which is an advantage for fattening animals.

Mr. Binot has made a study of the microbes of Mont Blanc, by analysing glaciers, water, and air. The germs on the summit are carried by winds from below. The sun tends to destroy them. The waters of the glaciers are very free of microbes, and the atmosphere of the tpp contains very few.

Mr. Irvine employs electricity in the manufacture of lampblack. The smoke or soot is deposited on the "cohering" principle used in wireless telegraphy by electric discharges from metal points connected with a small dynamo.

The "green" or "blue" ray was well observed by M. Dollius who describes it in a letter to the Industrial Society of Mulhouse. He saw it on the last evening of 1901 from the Mediterranean about 130 miles off Algiers. The disc of the setting sun in a cloudless sky was vermilion. Fifteen seconds after the upper limb sank below the horizon he saw an emerald green disc appear tangential to the horizon, having a diameter about two-thirds that of the sun. It lasted for 10 or 12 seconds and suddenly disappeared without a change of place or loss of brightness. On the horizon two "wings" also appeared tangential to the horizon and of a red hue terminating in purple. Between the two wings five rays of the zodiacal light, the two outer more marked than the three inner, showed themselves.

The Praktischer Maschinen-constructeur describes a method of seasoning wood, coarse or fine, by electricity. The wood is placed in a wooden trough with a lead bottom, and covered with another lead plate. The trough is then filled with a solution of borax resin, and sodium carbonate. An electric current at 110 volts is connected to the lead, the positive pole being at the bottom plate. After five or eight hours the wood is removed and dried, either in the open air or in a drying oven.

It is stated that in order to make alcohol popular as a fuel for motor-cars and so benefit farmers and distillers, a better alcohol motor is required. It should be more substantial than the gasoline motor, and have a longer stroke to utilise the greater expansive force of alcohol.

Mr. R. H. Metcalfe, of Patchogue, Long Island claims to have introduced the lightest run about motor-car. It weighs 250lbs, and attains a speed of eight miles an hour. The motor is cooled by a funnel underneath acting as a windsail.

The storage of gasoline for automobiles raises the insurance rate of buildings and hence Messrs. S. F. Bowser and Co. of Fort Wayne, Ind.. United States, have brought out a galvanised iron cabin, seven feet high. for the purpose. The gasoline is obtained from it by a pump.

Photographers are now employing search-lights, or projectors, of the same general construction as those used at sea, for illuminating objects to be photographed. A favoured one is the transvers disperser projector made by the Elektricitats Aktien Gesellschaft, of Nurnburg Germany, which gives a very even illumination of the object.

During the late snowstorms in New York a snow melter was used by the street cleaning deparrment. The snow, shovelled into an iron box, was melted by steam pipes and the water ran into the sewers.

The Americans recognising that wireless telegraphy would have been of great service in their naval operations during the war with Spain have ordered various outfits of the apparatus from Marconi, Slaby-Arco, and other inventors for trials in order to select the best for the U. S. Navy.

An American bacteriologist finds that freshly-drawn milk from the cow contains many bacteria, especially Streptococcus, from the udders. The germs only increase after the first six hours and become very numerous in the first forty-eight hours, the lactic becteria then predominating.

Another American has been studying the red-rusty paches of Cheddar cheese which lower its price though not harmful. They are caused by bacterla from the dairy utensils and the best way to sterilise these is to subject them to steam.

There is nothing very new in scientific prophecys and the great Lord Bacon, among others tried his hand at it with considerable success. Of late years howeves it has become commoner, especially among scinetific men, Sir William Crooke, for example is a well-known seer who foretold the wireless telegraphy in the "Fortaight Review." The latest prophet is an American, Mr. Lewis who anticipates another flood from the melting of Polar ices but his calculations do not agree with the earlier one of Lord Kelvin, who shows that a flood from this source would not caused much elevation of sea level; and of the two we prefer to trust Lord Kelvin. Lord Kelvin is to arrive in New York on April 19th, and a reception in his honour will be held by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers on the 21st.

Tuberculosis kills from 60,000 to 70,000 persons every year in Great Britain, this number being equal to about ten per cent. of the deaths from all causes. Tuberculosis is, indeed, the most deadly malady with which we have to contend. Public and professional attention has been aroused, and efforts to mitigate the evil are being strenuously carried. on Much interests is being given to the erection of sanatoria, and it is well, but sufficient importance is not laid on the measures which public bodies and private individuals are capable of intiating to secure the prevention of infection. There is little doubt that post offices as carried on in our crowded centres often offer facilities for the propagation of consumption, and attention has recently been directed to the frequency of phthisis among post-office officials. Mr, Garland, from statistics based do returns from reports of an insurance society confinen entirely to post-office employees, and the official returns of the Postmaster-General, shows that of every 100 deaths among sorting-clerks and telegraphists between the ages of fifteen and sixty-five years, 45·4 were due to phthisis. The loss from phthisis among workers in the Post Office is appreciably higher than that among the generel populace, which stands at about 1·3 per 1,000 living. And yet it must be remembered that the Post Office staff consists of selected lives, candidates being required to pass a medical examination before they are admitted to the service.

Advice to Mothers! —Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywh

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Yours faithfully,
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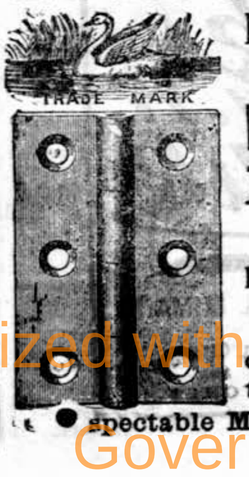

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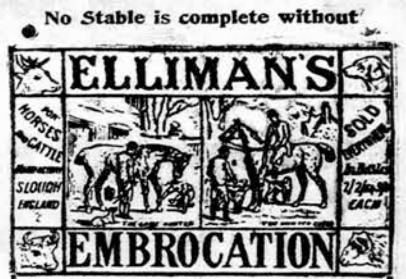

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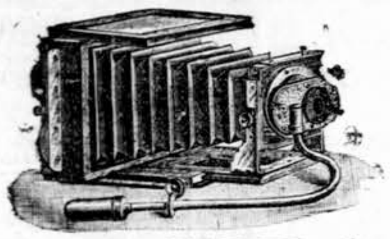

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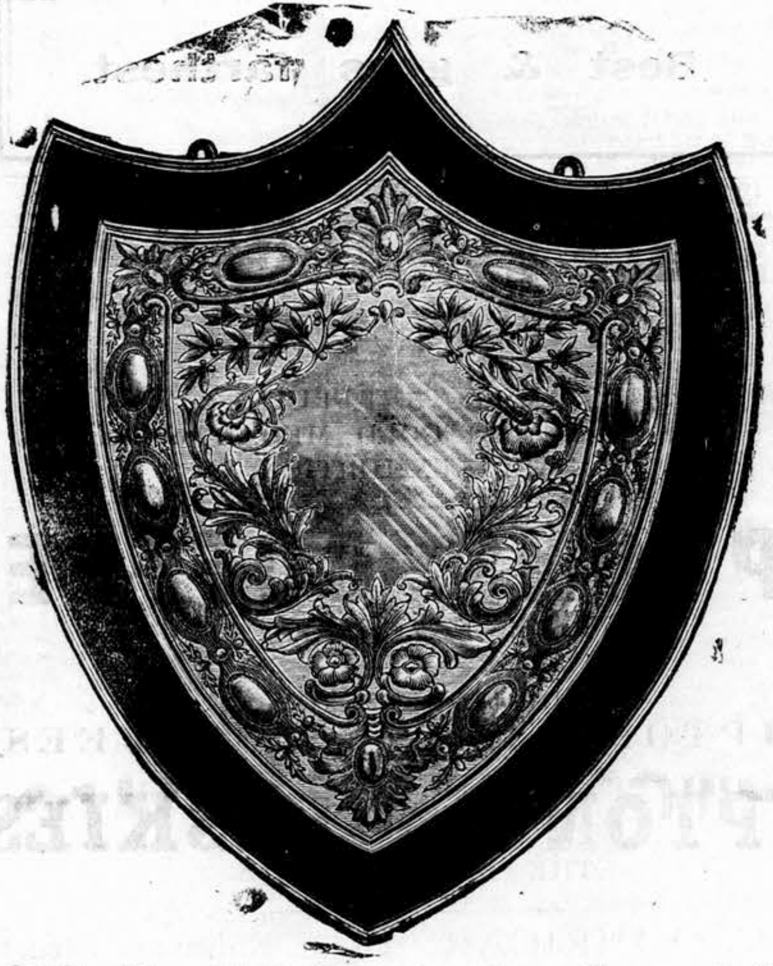

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